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DAILY REPORT
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POLAND CSCE ENVOY ON CONFERENCE, POLISH CRISIS

LD181211 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 May 81 p 23

[Joaquin Monras 13 May interview in Barcelona with head of Polish delegation to CSCE Jerzy M. Nowak: "In Search of a European Framework for Dialogue"]

[Text] Mr Jerzy M. Nowak is a Polish state official and, as such, a representative with ambassador status at the Madrid conference. He is also deputy director of the Polish Foreign Ministry's political department and also, he stressed, connected with the Polish Scientific Institute of Foreign Affairs (independent, he pointed out). He was one of the authors of the Helsinki Final Act (1972-75). The Polish delegation, which he heads, to the Madrid CSCE has not been affected at all by the situation and events in Poland. Polish foreign policy has never been, nor will it be, affected by the difficult situation.

Jerzy M. Novak came to Barcelona yesterday at the invitation of Barcelona's information and documentation center to deliver a talk on Poland and European security, and while in the city sought an opportunity to talk with us and to our readers. Although there is general disappointment with the course and results of the conference, the Polish diplomat did not seem as pessimistic as [Spanish delegate] Javier Ruperez, the U.S. or the Soviet delegation. He believes that the conference is taking place at a very difficult time in East-West relations, characterized by the arms race and contradictory views of various problems (Afghanistan, Poland, the world economic crisis, and so forth), which is leading to a very major diminution of trust between the countries of the two blocs. Because of this mutual mistrust the U.S. administration has recently stepped up its arms policy as a policy of strength with respect to the USSR. In Mr Nowak's opinion it is natural for all this to be reflected in the Madrid conference.

Control Up to the Urals

[Nowak] On the other hand it can be seen that general understanding exists among the countries that there is no solution other than negotiation and peaceful coexistence and also that economic cooperation is the only way out of the difficulties. The European countries want to begin a new disarmament process on the continent. In our opinion, the most important aspect of the Madrid conference is the proposal to hold a conference on military aspects of European security, which we suggested should begin in Warsaw in the fall, though I believe that that is too soon. It would be attended by the 35 countries represented in Madrid. Poland (together with France, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Romania) is one of the five countries that have presented proposals. The French, supported by all the Western countries, have put forward four criteria:

--Everything established must be monitored;
--All measures adopted must have a military application;
--All measures adopted at the conference will be binding;
--A solution must be found to the geographical problem;

In other words, the controlled zone covered by the measures must embrace the area of the Soviet Union extending as far as the Urals (it is known that Helsinki specified only an area extending to 250 km from the Soviet border).

Mr Nowak said that hitherto there has been general agreement. The USSR has given its verbal approval in the hope that its quid pro quo will be accepted, which must be difficult for the United States, which is opposed to it. This conference would create a framework, hitherto nonexistent, within which medium and small countries could make their voices heard and whose major objective would be to diminish the contradiction of splitting Europe in two--a factor particularly negative for Poland since it is in the middle. Moreover, the country has links with Mediterranean culture and, to top it all, 10 million Poles live abroad.

NATO and the Pact

The Polish diplomat declined to comment in Spain's entry into NATO, since he considers it Spain's exclusive concern. We nevertheless pressed him to express an opinion, and in his capacity as an ordinary citizen he said that Poland is opposed to the development of military blocs, if only because it believes that they must disappear in the future. Commenting on whether its possible future membership could harm [decantar] the desirable military balance between the blocs, he added that it would cause a certain change in the East-West balance of power in Europe. Therefore it was not an exclusively Spanish concern but a matter affecting the whole of Europe. When we broached the subject of "Euromissiles" Mr Nowak said that there is a great deal of East-West discussion on what security means from a mathematical viewpoint and that the Poles consider this a false viewpoint. In a world in which nuclear weapons can destroy everything at once, it is pointless to discuss whether there are so many more or fewer "backfire" bombers or "Euromissiles." The Poles are opposed to the deployment of Euromissiles and any kind of negotiations in this connection [sentence as published]. It is believed in Poland that the present NATO-Warsaw Pact balance of power is correct and that Reagan's policy of strength is dangerous because it seeks to disrupt it. On the other hand, there is no agreement among the various bodies releasing information on the real balance of power--London, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and the Pentagon contradict each other in their figures and assessments.

"Socialist Renewal of Society"

He described his country's political process as "the socialist renewal of society," adding as follows:

It is a change characterized by the modification of the PZPR's power monopoly system, The party officials now seem more open to cooperation with other forces. The modofication of democratic centralism is a return to Lenin's democratic principles. We want to implement Marxism-Leninism not as a dogma but as an open policy that demands constant adaptation to the Polish situation. Another aspect of the "renewal" is the de facto existence of the trade union movement, of a rural trade union movement and the high degree of independence of other political parties-- still, however, on the basis of the socialist system, that is, on the basis of the people's ownership of the means of production, the existence of a leading party and loyalty to the existing alliances, especially with the USSR.

Other aspects are the Catholic Church's increased involvement in Polish sociopolitical life; a thorough economic reform which, on the basis of the general socialist principles, will restore decentralization and freedom of the press and of expression within the Polish Constitution, a moral regeneration, and a return to the sources of our past. We believe that we are in a different situation from other socialist countries. The key point as far as we are concerned is to keep the party as leader and to find a good formula for this leadership. This is the essential precondition to prevent disorder and chaos. We believe that the worst is over. We do not believe in an intervention by the Soviet Union, which is the last country to want it.

Last, he added in support of this thesis that in Poland the Catholic Church is not regarded as an enemy, but the contrary. He emphsized the extraordinary degree of common sense and sense of responsibility of its leaders and also the sensibility of Polish leaders as a whole to the need to prevent what must still happen in the country from affecting its foreign relations in any way.

HORIZONT ARTICLE EVALUATES MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

AU161521 East Berlin HORIZONT No 19/1981 in German pp 6-7

[Article by Jan Neumann: "Reason and Good Sense of the Western Side Urgently Necessary]

[Text] The 10th party congress sets the task "to achieve a change toward disarmament during the 1980's.

"It must be possible to put the NATO politicians of confrontation in their place and thwart their plans." This also requires a critical evaluation and future-oriented conclusions regarding the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which will enter the 24th round in mid-May.

At the 10th party congress the detailed peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress was fully supported and was made a joint militant assignment. The statements, which were made there concerning the mutual reduction and limitation of armed forces in regions with high potential for military confrontation, are also of immediate importance for the situation in central Europe and at the same time for the course of the Vienna negotiations.

The attitude of the socialist countries toward these negotiations has been and will remain clear. "We have not diminished our efforts to achieve progress in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe either." It is not difficult to prove this statement by Leonid Brezhnev. As is known, the very convening of the disarmament talks in 1973 was a result of the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress. The vital interest of the Warsaw Pact member countries and with them of the peoples of Europe in eliminating the powderkeg in the center of the continent played a decisive role in that. Some time ago Leonid Brezhnev declared that the socialist countries are always ready to sign an agreement in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments by 5, 10, 20 or even by 50 percent if it were desired.

With this concept the participating socialist countries submitted comprehensive disarmament proposals to the Western sides as early as 8 November 1973. By 1977 their implementation would have resulted in the decrease of the land and air forces by more than 150,000 men on each side, and all main weapon systems--including nuclear weapons--and all participating countries would have been included from the beginning.

However, because of the diametrically opposed attitude of the NATO countries blocking a just solution, the negotiations have become extremely complicated and lengthy. Unswervingly and without resignation the CPSU, the SED and other fraternal parties looked for ways out of the deadlock that was not their fault.

The statement made at the 26th CPSU Congress that "the socialist countries have met their Western partners more than halfway in this respect" is fully justified. In the period 1978-80 alone they submitted six comprehensive compromise proposals. They took into account important elements of the Western position, for instance implementing the reductions in two stages (in the first stage only the USSR and the United States would withdraw their armed forces), reducing only the land forces and limiting the reductions of armaments initially to Soviet tanks and American nuclear weapons systems.

These concessions were bolstered by practical deeds. The USSR did not increase its armed forces in central Europe but even unilaterally reduced them by 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and other military-technical equipment, with the approval of the GDR and after having consulted with the other Warsaw Pact members. Such a practical advance concession in current disarmament negotiations is without parallel.

The proposals of July and November 1980 are particularly important among the initiatives of the socialist countries. They envisage withdrawing another 20,000 Soviet troops in a first stage reduction, if the United States reduces its troops stationed in Western Europe by 13,000 men. In this connection the strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries and of NATO in central Europe is to be "frozen" in the period between the first and the second stage of reduction, which is to follow 3 years later.

These proposals are based on the following conclusions: Some 7 years of unsuccessful negotiations in Vienna have proved that the NATO countries are not ready to conclude an agreement on comprehensive mutual troop reductions in central Europe. Therefore, the socialist countries are ready to postpone an overall solution of the pending problems in the Vienna negotiations and to initially concentrate on quickly working out an agreement on a first-stage reduction. Reductions of only the USSR and the U.S. land forces are to be a key element, the USSR, as is obvious, being ready for further concessions.

Through these initiatives, the platform, founded by the earlier proposals of the participating socialist countries, to work out and adopt a reduction agreement has been considerably enlarged. Thus it is not the socialist countries' fault if it now has to be said that the conference is still far from the goal that was set for it. In this connection it is extremely important to stress another statement of Leonid Brezhnev on the Vienna negotiations: "However, one must openly say that if the Western countries continue to draw out these negotiations and at the same time increase their military potential in Europe, we will have to take that fact into account."

Here, too, nothing remains open. That the NATO countries artificially delay the negotiations is a fact that even in the West hardly anyone dares to seriously doubt any more. The variety of methods they use comprises:

--"Proposals" that from the first are unacceptable to the other side;

--Avoiding for years a reply to initiatives by the socialist countries;

--Dissociating themselves from their own ideas as soon as the socialist countries make use of them in some form or other in the interest of compromise;

--Fruitless discussion over [troop strength] figures for years, through which they want to choke any progress, and so on and so forth.

However, what is undoubtedly especially dangerous is the intention of the NATO countries to use the stagnation of the negotiations, which has been deliberately organized by them, as an alibi for the continued and intensified arms race. In the 8 years in which disarmament in central Europe has been negotiated, the United States has considerably increased its armed forces in this area--in recent times alone by about 25,000 men. In the FRG prerequisites are currently being created for stationing six additional U.S. divisions there in "times of crisis", and for this purpose they have already started to build the required storage facilties for heavy combat equipment. As for certain people in Washington this is obviously still not enough--the demand to deploy 11 additional tank divisions in Western Europe has been raised in a study by the U.S. Congress.

In the past few years the FRG has introduced a new army structure and has organized new combat units, which has considerably increased the fighting strengh of the Bundeswehr. Without the least inhibition, leading military officials are discussing plans to organize a new reserve army in the FRG getting around the Vienna negotiations. With 50 percent of the NATO war potential in central Europe, the Bundeswehr is undoubtedly even now already the main combat force of that aggressive block in relation to the Warsaw pact member countries.

Other immediate aims of the strategists of an intensified arms race in Europe are the deploying of American Pershing II missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

He who so clearly strives for military superiority considers measures of military detente and disarmament a handicap. That also explains why the NATO countries are not prepared to accept the proposal as a first measure to promote confidence and detente between the countries participating in the Vienna negotiations, to consent to not increasing their armed forces in central Europe during the conference, a proposal which would be easy to implement.

Thus the Western side is not inclined to freeze the weapons systems and the strength of the armed forces, but--as the situation in Vienna clearly demonstrates--to freeze the negotiations and to further block any progress. Especially in this connection it should be clear in the West: If the negotiations continue to be regarded as a kind of tug-of-war, it should be understood that the socialist countries have plenty of strength and patience. "The GDR", the 10th party congress has stated, "continues to consistently pursue a clear peace concept. It combines constructive steps toward securing peace with that which is necessary for the military defense of our socialist fatherland."

Thus it only remains to be hoped that this truth, demonstrated by the CPSU and SED congresses, will be taken up by the responsible figures in the West. It is not too late to gain the necessary understanding and find the way to reason and good sense.

PARTY DAILY DEMANDS REPUBLIC STATUS FOR KOSOVO

AU171355 Tirana ATA in English 0700 GMT 17 May 81

["The Status of a Republic for Kosovo is a Just Demand--Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, Organ of the CC of the PLA, May 17"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 May (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article, which reads:

One after the other, the political staffs of Yugoslavia, from the lowest to the highest instances, from the regions and republics up to the federation, from the basic organizations to the Central Committee of the LCY, met and discussed the events in Kosovo. Everywhere there were curses against the people and youth of Kosovo, threats, abuse, insults. A wave of great-Serb and anti-Albanian chauvinism is sweeping Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leaders are competing with one another in oratory to cover up the real causes of the demonstrations and revolts of the Albanian population of Kosovo, to conceal the monstrous massacres and barbarities of the Serb armies, to denigrate the Albanians of Kosovo. They are all rushing to be the first to propose the most Draconian measures, to present the most oppressive and inhuman plans against the Albanians.

In this article today, however, we do not intend to return to the explanation of the tragic events of Kosovo, to show where they have their source and who caused them.

We have expressed our view and stand on these questions in the articles published on April 8 and 23. We have nothing to delete from them or add to them. What we had to say we said openly, straight out, with sincerity and a high sense of responsibility.

None of the Yugoslav leaders has explained why Kosovo cannot be a republic

We thought that after the first shock and confusion, reason, level-headedness, realistic and objective judgement of the causes which led to the new tragedy in Kosovo would prevail among the Yugoslav leadership, that the lofty interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the friendship and unity of the nations and nationalities which constitute it would stand above nationalist prejudices, old and new.

This did not occur. On the contrary, all the government organs and the organizations of the League of Communists were swept by a furious wave of chauvinism, not only against the Albanians of Kosovo, but also against the Party of Labour [PLA] and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, against their correct line and policy toward Yugoslavia. They are accusing Albania in so many words of "having interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia".

We are said to have interfered because we publicly condemned the massacres that were perpetrated in Kosovo, because we told the truth about thousands of people being killed, wounded and arrested there. Did the Yugoslav leaders expect us to send them our congratulations on these crimes and atrocities? We are said to have interfered because we said in our articles that the people of Kosovo have the right to demand the status of a federal republic. But this is a legitimate demand, a demand of the people of Kosovo, which we have not invented.

In recent days, the Yugoslav leaders have had a great deal to say about this question, but nobody has explained why Kosovo cannot be a republic. One after the other, they merely repeat that the demand of Kosovo to become a federal republic is allegedly reactionary, counterrevolutionary, chauvinistic etc. This stand is not only utterly baseless but also in complete and open contradiction with the wartime programmatic stands of the CPY [Communist Party of Yugoslavia] on the national question and with many statements of the top personalities of the Yugoslav party and state. But let us refer to documents.

A few facts of history about the treatment of the national problem of the Albanians of Yugoslavia

At the London conference of ambassadors of the great powers, in 1913, Albania was partitioned. Despite the many protests throughout diplomatic channels and the armed opposition of the Albanian people, a large part of its north-eastern territory, Kosovo and other Albanian-inhabited regions were annexed to the kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro.

The peace conference of Versailles, in 1919, ignoring the just demands of the Albanian people, reconfirmed the partitioning of the Albanian territories, as was decided by the imperialist powers in London, and left them to the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian kingdom, which it created.

> For some time the Communist Party of Yugoslavia recognized the right of the people of Kosovo to self-determination up to secession, the right to have their own republic

For a long time the Communist Party of Yugoslavia had condemned the national oppression of the Albanians who "were enslaved and earmarked for extermination" by the "nationalist policy of the great Serb-hegemonists", as Tito wrote in the newspaper PROLETER. For some time it has also upheld the thesis that the peoples which made up the Kingdom of Yugoslavia must be granted the right of self-determination up to secession.

In the article "Against the Danger of War, Against the Onslaught of Fascist Reaction--Let Us Unite All the Democratic Forces in the Militant Popular Front in Yugoslavia, Too!" published in PROLETER, organ of the CC of the CPY on February 2, 1937, Tito wrote: "The aim of this struggle in which the masses of the people will strive with all their might, has to be the urgent solution of the national question in conformity with the principle of the democratic right of self-determination..."

In another article, also published in PROLETER at the end of December 1942, under the title "The National Question in Yugoslavia in the Light of the National Liberation War" which is considered as a programmatic document of the CPY on the national question, Tito pointed out that, "The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has not renounced and never will renounce its principle, which was established by our great leaders and teachers Lenin-Stalin, the principle that every people has the right of self-determination up to the right of secession.... The question of Macedonia, the question of Kosovo and Metohia, the question of Montenegro, the question of Serbia, the question of Croatia, the question of Slovenia, the question of Bosnia and Hercegovina will be easily solved to everybody's satisfaction. Only in this way will the people themselves solve it, and each people wins this right, rifle in hand, in the present national-liberation war".

In "The Theses on the National Question in Kosovo and Metohia", presented by Mosa Pijade, one of the main leaders of the CPY, at the 5th national conference held in Zagreb in October 1940, we read, "The solution of the national question here (in Kosovo--ed) can be achieved with the formation of the free workers and peasants' republic of Kosovo through the revolutionary overthrow of the imperialist fascist regime of the 'great-Serb' bourgeoisie. For the Albanians, Turks and the Slav Moslems, this solution will mean that they achieve complete freedom of ownership of their land, are liberated from national oppression and secure the conditions for their completely free national political and cultural development". (Arhiv F.N.R.J. Fond: "Centralni Komit K.P.J., Broj 12-14, 1940. Teze o Nacionalnom Pitanju na Kosmetu sa v Zemaljske Konferencije K.P.J.")

Thus the Communist Party of Yugoslavia recognized the right of the people of Kosovo, like the other peoples of Yugoslavia, to self-determination up to secession, the right to have their own republic. The people of Kosovo would win these rights by taking part in the anti-fascist liberation war. And the Albanians of Kosovo took part in the war, making their valuable contribution to the liberation of Kosovo and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

By the end of 1944, as Fadil Hoxha has recorded, there were more than 50,000 fighters in the partisan brigades and other detachments in Kosovo. During this war, thousands of Albanian partisans laid down their lives for freedom and national rights.

In accordance with the decision taken at the 5th conference of the CPY of the year 1940, during the whole period of the national liberation war, the regional committee of the CP for Kosovo and Metohia maintained direct links with the Central Committee of the CPY. It was of the same rank and had all the attributes and competences which the highest party organs in Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina had. The military high command which was set up in Kosovo during the war was linked directly with the supreme headquarters of Yugoslavia. Thus, during the war, the party, the national liberation army, the councils, the front, etc. in Kosovo, were not dependent on Serbia and did not function within its framework, but, like those of the other nationalities, were linked directly with the central forums of Yugoslavia.

The resolution of the founding conference of the National-Liberation Council for Kosovo-Metohia expresses the stand of the whole people for self-determination up to secession

On the basis of the decisions and orientations of the CPY on the self-determination of nations, in November 1943 the regional committee of the CPY for Kosovo and Metohia decided to convene the founding conference of the National Liberation Council for Kosovo and Metohia. This conference was held in the village of Bujan in the Gjakova highlands from December 31, 1943 to January 1-2, 1944. Forty-nine delegates, of whom 43 were Albanians while 6 were Serbs and Montenegrins, took part in this conference. They were representatives of national liberation councils of the main centres and villages, of the partisan units and communists from all parts of Kosovo. The conference was held precisely at the time when the other nations of Yugoslavia founded the supreme organs of the state power that emerged from the national liberation war, when every nation, according to its own desire and will, was realizing its right to self-determination.

The principal document of the founding conference of the National Liberation Council for Kosovo and Metohia is the resolution which expresses the stand of the whole people in regard to the future of Kosovo.

This resolution says, "Kosovo and the Dukagjin Plateau is a region inhabited, for the most part, by the Albanian people who today, as always, want to be united with Albania. Therefore, we deem it our duty to indicate the correct road which the Albanian people must follow to realize their aspirations. The only way for the Albanian people of Kosovo and the Dukagjin Plateau to be united with Albania is through their joint struggle with the other peoples of Yugoslavia against the blood-thirsty Nazi occupiers and their hirelings, because this is the only way to win the freedom, in which all the peoples, hence, the Albanian people, too, will be able to decide their fate through the right of self-determination up to secession. The guarantee for this is the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the National Liberation Army of Albania with which it is closely linked. Besides these, our great allies, the Soviet Union, Britain, America also guarantee this (the Atlantic Charter, the Moscow and Teheran Conferences)". (The People's Council of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohia 1943-1953, Pristina 1955, p. 10)

The resolution of the National Liberation Council of the Kosovo-Metohia region bears the signatures of the people's heroes Xhevded Doda and Hajdar Dushi, of the martyrs Tefik Canga, Xheladin Hana, and others, of Fadil Hoxha, Xhavid Nimani, Ymer Pula, Milan Mickovic, Ljubomir Canic, Velisa Mickovic and the other delegates who took part in the meeting.

Although this decision was in accord with the documents of the CPY and the declarations of Tito on the self-determination of nations, it was opposed by the leadership of the CPY, in which the nationalist-chauvinist spirit was already predominant and the anti-Marxist stands on how matters would be arranged in post-war Yugoslavia had been outlined.

The letter of the CC of the CPY of 28th March 1944 to the Regional Committee for Kosovo-Metohia, in connection with the decisions of the Bujan conference, said, "You should not have set up the regional committee, because your region is not a separate compact district.... The character of your regional national liberation council is not clear from the resolution. This council can be only an initiator, an organ of the political unity of the masses, but we cannot give it a state character, although it must lead the low-ranking councils where they exist. This is because you do not have liberated territories....

"Here are our instructions on how the national question should be treated. First of all, you should understand and popularize more widely the decisions of the 2nd meeting of the AVNOJ (the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council of Yugoslavia), and the essence and purpose of these decisions. These decisions guarantee equal rights for all the peoples, make possible the right to self-determination.

"Today there must be no talk of 'unification' with Albania, because at this moment there is no question of defining the borders between Yugoslavia and Albania, both of them occupied by Germany, but these two countries should be liberated from the fascist occupier through armed struggle". (Zbornik Dokumenta i Podataka o Norodno-oslobodilackom Ratu Jugoslavenskih Naroda. Tom 1, Kniga 19. Borbe na Kosovu 1941-1944. Dok. 104 Str. 462-464. Beograd 1969).

Nevertheless, the Albanians of Kosovo and all Yugoslavia continued to fight the fascist occupiers with determination, always hoping that through their fight they would win their national rights.

After the liberation, while the Albanians of Kosovo expected that they would be given political freedoms and national rights, a military administration was established in Kosovo

In the autumn of 1944 Miladin Popovic returned to Kosovo from Albania, and resumed the function of political secretary of the Regional Committee of the CPY for Kosovo. In 1943 he had sent a letter to the CC of the CPY in which he sought a concrete definition of the content of the principle of self-determination and how this principle would be applied to the Albanians of Kosovo. In this letter M. Popovic wrote, "We have always stressed the slogan of self-determination for the future. The Albanian people could not be mobilized against the 'liberator'-occupier in this way." He goes on to demand that "the CC of the CPY take a concrete stand and define the form of the self-determination of the Albanians in Yugoslavia". (Central Archives of the PLA, File M. Popovic). But the Yugoslav leadership turned a deaf ear to this internationalist communist, this son of Montenegro, and proceeded on its course.

When Yugoslavia was liberated, the Albanians of Kosovo and the other regions expected that, in return for the contribution they made in the war against the occupiers, for the blood of thousands of fighters who fell on the battlefields, and for the countless sacrifices of the whole people, they would be given political freedoms and national rights on an equal footing with the other peoples of Yugoslavia.

But instead of this, in February 1945 a military administration was established in Kosovo. At this time, while most of the Kosovo brigades were fighting in Croatia and Slovenia for the liberation of the whole of Yugoslavia, the Serb-Montenegrin 52nd and 46th Divisions, the Macedonian 50th Division and others poured into Kosovo. Thousands of Albanians accused of various crimes were killed and massacred. Thousands of others were sent to the front under the pretext of military mobilization.

While the military administration ruled and made the law in Kosovo, the whole of Kosovo had been put on the auction block of Belgrade. The first variant which the Yugoslav leadership discussed was the division of Kosovo among three republics--Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia. Thus a further partitioning of the Albanian regions, similar to that decided by the Yugoslav kingdom, was being designed.

At a meeting of the CC of the CPY held at the beginning of 1945, Miladin Popovic strongly opposed this proposal. He declared that this proposal was openly contrary to the aspirations and rights of the Albanians of Kosovo, rights which they had won with the blood they had shed and the contribution they had made during the national liberation war.

Next it was discussed that Kosovo should remain an autonomous unit, neither separate nor dependent on the federation, but annexed by one of three republics: Serbia, Macedonia or Montenegro. Finally it was decided that Kosovo should be annexed by the Republic of Serbia. (Kosovo, 2, 1973, pp. 76-78.)

The solution which the Yugoslav leadership gave the question of Kosovo was not a just solution of the national question. This was an arbitrary stand, an open negation of the sovereign rights of the population of Kosovo, and a violation of the principle of the self-determination of the peoples.

> The status of Kosovo was decided under the dictate
> of the great-Serb chauvinist ideology

Only one variant was not discussed in Belgrade at the time--that Kosovo also could be united with Albania. Had the people of Kosovo not expressed this wish at the Bujan meeting? Were not Albania and Yugoslavia two allied states that had fought and shed blood together?

The status of Kosovo was decided under the dictate of the great-Serb chauvinist ideology, which was inherited from the Yugoslav kingdom and preserved in post-war Yugoslavia. This emerged also from what Tito said to Comrade Enver Hoxha in 1946, that "Kosovo and the other regions inhabited by Albanians belong to Albania and we shall return them to you, but not now because the great-Serb reaction would not actually accept such a thing". (Central Archives of the PLA, File "Visit of the Albanian Delegation to Yugoslavia", 1946)

Tito admitted that Kosovo belonged to Albania, but he was not sincere in saying so, because the Yugoslav leadership had already decided that Kosovo would remain under Serbia. In fact a year earlier he had declared to the Albanian delegation of Kosovo that, "the peoples of Kosovo and Metohia will create such a profound fraternity and unity that it will be all the same to the Albanian people whether they live within the borders of Albania or Yugoslavia". (RILINDJA, April 15, 1945.)

What Tito concealed, the great-Serb chauvinist Rankovic declared openly, with no kid gloves. Speaking about the question of the annexation of Kosovo by Serbia at the extraordinary meeting of the anti-fascist convention of Serbia in April 1945, he stated that this annexation "is the best answer to those who trumpet about the danger of the partitioning of the 'Serbian' territory, who make the accusation that the national liberation war will weaken the Serbs in the interests of the Croats and the others". (BORBA, April 8, 1945.)

> The people of Kosovo neither requested nor decided that
> Kosovo should be annexed to the Republic of Serbia.
> This decision was taken by the top forums of Serbia in
> an arbitrary manner. This emerges clearly from the
> documents of that time

And the present Yugoslav leaders, in their attempts to reject the demand that Kosovo should enjoy the status of a federal republic, are trying to prove that allegedly the Albanian people of Kosovo themselves decided "of their own free will" that Kosovo should be incorporated into the Serbian Republic.

The people of Kosovo neither requested nor decided that Kosovo should be annexed to the Republic of Serbia. This decision was taken by the top forums of Serbia in an arbitrary manner. This emerges clearly from the documents of that time.

Dusan Mugosa, who had replaced Miladin Popovic, assassinated a month earlier by the agents of Ozna (the Yugoslav secret service), also spoke at the above-said April 1945 meeting of the anti-fascist convention of Serbia. Dusan Mugosa said, "I express the desire of the National Liberation Council of Kosovo and Metohia that we, the peoples of Kosovo and Metohia, too, should be annexed to fraternal federal Serbia". (BORBA, April 8, 1945). This declaration of Dusan Mugosa is considered as the "expression of the free will and self-determination of the people of Kosovo". On April 9, 1945, the newspaper BORBA with big headlines informed the public that the meeting of the anti-fascist convention of the liberated people of Serbia "accepted the desire" of the peoples of Kosovo and Metohia to be united with federal Serbia.

But on June 30, 1945, forgetting what it had censured on April 8, the newspaper BORBA in one of its materials published the last part of the speech of Dusan Mugosa, in which he revealed that Kosovo had made no demand and taken no decision to be annexed to Serbia. Dusan Mugosa had said: "We have not taken this decision in our convention yet, because military rule is still in force in Kosovo and Metohia. At the first opportunity, as soon as the military rule in Kosovo and Metohia is lifted, we will take the decision in our convention on annexation to federal Serbia". Thus, what had been decided previously in Belgrade would be endorsed in Kosovo.

The demand of the Albanians of Kosovo for the status of a republic is not a problem stirred up by socialist Albania. The people of Kosovo have always fought for these rights

What, then, did Kosovo gain from all that struggle it waged and all the blood it shed? In the new Yugoslavia it was not even granted the rights of an autonomous region, as was done with Vojvodina, but was reduced to the status of an "oblast" of federal Serbia. Kosovo remained in this status up till 1968.

The people of Kosovo did not reconcile themselves to this situation and persisted in demanding their rights. In 1968, on the occasion of the discussion of amendments to the Constitution, the Albanians of Kosovo once again raised the question of their national rights and put forward their demand of the status of a republic for Kosovo. This demand was presented openly and publicly at the meetings of political activists held in the communes of Pristina, Gjilane, etc. The Kosovo press of October 1968 said that in a number of meetings in "several communes demands for a republic, the right of self-determination, etc... have been expressed". (RILINDJA, September 8, 1968 and October 6, 1968.)

A delegation of the Communist League of Kosovo-Metohia also presented this demand to Tito at the beginning of November 1968. Tito opposed this lawful demand of the Albanians of Kosovo and refused it, saying that "the republic is not the only factor which solves all the problems." (RILINDJA, November 4, 1968). It was clear that the Yugoslav leadership did not intend to give the Albanians of Kosovo the status of a republic.

That is why massive demonstrations, in which Albanian youth and citizens took part, broke out in November 1968 in various cities of Kosovo. They demanded that they be given the national rights for which they had fought and shed their blood, such as the right to keep their national flag, the right of two languages (Albanian and Serbian), the establishment of an Albanian university, the right of self-determination and the status of a republic. The demonstrations were violently suppressed by the police forces.

After the demonstrations, the Yugoslav leadership agreed to the Albanians' demand for bilinguality and the national flag, and established the University of Pristina. However, the demand for the republic was rejected. Although the autonomous region was given certain wider competences after the sanctioning of the amendments to the Constitution, Kosovo remained, always, under the tutelage of Serbia.

From what has been said, it emerges that the demand of the Albanians of Kosovo for the status of a federal republic, for the recognition of their national rights, is not a new problem that emerged for the first time in the demonstrations of Pristina and other cities, and is not a problem stirred up by socialist Albania. The people of Kosovo have always fought for these rights. But they have been systematically denied them, starting from the 2nd meeting of the AVNOJ of November 29, 1943, which treated the Albanians of Kosovo and other regions of Yugoslavia as national minorities, destined to live under the umbrella of other republics, while the right to sovereignty and the formation of a republic was recognized to others, such as Montenegro and Macedonia. As it turns out from the above-cited documents, the Serb bourgeoisie and Serb chauvinism have always been obstacles to the full recognition of the national rights of the people of Kosovo. Precisely because the just demands of the people of Kosovo, such as the demand for the republic, are not to the liking of this bourgeoisie, they are called irredentist, counterrevolutionary, chauvinist etc.

The demonstrations in Pristina which began peacefully but which Belgrade turned into a blood bath, can be explained and understood only if one bears in mind this sinister development, this anti-Marxist handling of the national problem of Kosovo and these chauvinist solutions which have been imposed on it when it has demanded its constitutional rights.

Why do the gentlemen of Belgrade keep this development of the problem of Kosovo secret? Why are they not making this analysis at their current meetings? They have a reason. And the reason is that any analysis of the constitutional problem of Kosovo will lead to the conclusion that the Albanians have not been given the rights for which they fought and shed their blood, together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, that national oppression is still applied against them unrelentingly, that in Yugoslavia a chauvinist policy is pursued towards Kosovo. The problem of Kosovo is not solved either by saying that these demonstrations have been organized by irredentists or by using terror and violence, or by accusing Albania of interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

The policy of the Albanian state does not endanger
but defends the SFR of Yugoslavia

The ideological contradictions between socialist Albania and self-administrative Yugoslavia are well known. The ideological polemic between us is not a development of recent times. We Albanian communists have felt, feel and will feel it our permanent duty to defend Marxism-Leninism. We have fought against revisionist-opportunistic-reformist theories and views of whatever hue and will continue to do so. This is our right, just as it is the right of all the anti-Marxists and the different parties of the bourgeoisie to fight us, and in this direction they do not hang back.

We have the full right to defend our system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Others have the right to defend their systems. The ideological struggle resulting from this is natural and inevitable.

The Yugoslav leaders claim that they do not wage this sort of struggle against us. This is not true and never has been. We wage the ideological struggle and we say so, whereas they wage it, but don't say so.

They claim that such an ideological struggle weakens the state, commercial and cultural relations between Albania and Yugoslavia. We assert and observe that they have not been weakened. On the contrary, they have strengthened, and this is due not only to their will but also to ours. Neither the Yugoslavs nor we have made ideological concessions to each other, but we have agreed on matters of common interest and have disagreed over those questions on which we can never be reconciled.

> Our state relations have developed on the basis of recognized principles of good neighbourliness. We want them to proceed in this way in the future. If the Yugoslav leadership does not want such a thing, no one will hinder it from acting otherwise. We shall try to find a "modus vivendi" with it, without violating principles

Our state relations have developed on the basis of the recognized principles of good neighbourliness. We want them to proceed in this way in the future. If the Yugoslav leadership does not want such a thing, no one will hinder it from acting otherwise. We shall try to find a "modus vivendi" with it, without violating principles.

You have launched the new anti-Albanian campaign in Yugoslavia pretend that you have "slackened your vigilance" against the so-called hostile actions of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This is not true, because you have waged the ideological struggle openly.

You claim that you have been "big-hearted" for the sake of continuing the good relations between our two countries. This is not true, either. You do not suffer from "enlargement of the heart" and you have waged the ideological struggle against our basic doctrine, Marxism-Leninism, and our regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat relentlessly. Why do you conceal this?

Despite this, however, another reality exists, that of the continuation of the good neighbourliness in our state relations. We hope that this reality endures and advances. In recent times you give the impression that you want to restrict these relations. The responsibility for this falls on you.

It seems that you are going to step up the baseless and mistaken anti-Albanian campaign which you have launched in recent times and which is neither new nor weak, and raise it to a more strident pitch. Go ahead, we are not afraid. You go your way, we shall go ours.

You claim hypocritically that you have not informed Yugoslav opinion and your youth about the "misery which prevails in Albania, about the Albanian people's lack of freedom and rights, about the smashing of churches and mosques, about the closing of our doors to the hordes of tourists, about the closing of our ports to the Soviet Navy, about the many camps and prisoners, etc". For our part, we shall speak even more than we have done about the "Yugoslav paradise". We have spoken about this "economic spiritual and ideological paradise and prosperity" in Yugoslavia. However we shall refresh the memory of our people and youth about the evils that the Albanian people have seen and experienced at your hands both before and after the national liberation war. This is in the logic of things and the fight you want to incite.

Contrary to the facts of history, you have claimed that Yugoslavia allegedly defended Albania. In the last plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which met solely to attack Kosovo and assail the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, amongst others, many authorized voices were heard to say that "Federal Yugoslavia is the defender of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania". This is a "paternalistic" expression and a one-sided statement. Not without purpose and from positions of the great-state megalomania, it was overlooked that socialist Albania also is a strong defender of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

We oppose the present foreign and internal policy of Yugoslavia, because we think it is fraught with dangers for Yugoslavia itself and for Albania, for the Balkans and Europe regardless of the pretentious claims about "self-administration" and talk about an "independent", "non-aligned" policy, etc.

Every government and every individual who understands politics and follows the situations that develop in the world, can see the dangers of this course of the Yugoslav policy. This policy has exposed Yugoslavia to the greedy ambitions and possible aggression of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. This threat is the outcome of this shortsighted policy which also causes the instability within Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav leaders not only advocate their self-administrative system, but also recommend it to others, as "the most perfect socialist form and system". They present their foreign policy as if it will disarm and destroy the aggressive imperialist powers, as if it will bring peace and prosperity to the world. This megalomaniac pretension is not only naive but also a fraud which is being exposed every day by world events.

Yugoslavia regards the fact that it is up to its neck in debt as a great merit. It calls this "economic independence." It calls the policy of "nonalignment" protection and defence of its independence, when, by law, the imperialist and Soviet multi-national companies are guaranteed 50 per cent of the profit from the joint economic ventures in Yugoslavia. It describes as "wise, open, and sincere" the influx of foreign tourists and the emigration of Yugoslav workers to all the capitalist countries of the world. It describes as "a gesture of good conduct" the permission it gives the Soviet warships to enter, make repairs and obtain supplies in the Yugoslav ports. It calls the great economic crisis which has afflicted Yugoslavia, the great increase in inflation, and the rising cost of living for the working masses, inevitable and almost "normal". According to the Yugoslav leadership, all these things have nothing to do with either "self-administration" or the "independent policy" or the "policy of non-alignment". These, say the Yugoslav "theorists", are two issues which do not influence each other, the former (the crisis) is not a consequence of the latter (the policy).

The Albanians living in Yugoslavia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which "incites" them with "its etatist, bureaucratic, Stalinist, nationalist, irredentist policy", are to blame for these things.

No, Messrs Yugoslav leaders, do not fear the truth, be just a little realistic, for it is not as you claim.

Do you really want us, too, to follow your course? This will never happen. We may even live poor, but we want to live free and build our own wellbeing which is rising day by day. And this we are doing with our own forces. We are not in debt to anyone and do not sell our country to foreign capital, of the United States of America, the Soviet Union and others. We are not locked away in self-isolation but engage in honest trade with mutual benefit, just as we develop cultural-educational exchanges. It is a fact that we have such relations with you, too, and trade between us is developing every year.

Albania is an important factor for peace, stability, security and defense in the Balkans and Europe

It is not hard for anyone to guess what would happen if socialist Albania were to open its doors to Soviet, American and other capitalist countries' capital, to the hippy tourists. What would happen if Albania were to open the ports of Sarande, Vlora, Durres and Shengjin to the Soviet warships, as Yugoslavia does with its ports. If this were done, not only the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, but also the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Greece, and the whole of the Balkans and Europe would be endangered.

This we have not done and never will. Neither the Soviets nor anybody else will see our ports, even through binoculars. In order to enter the Albanian ports, any enemy will have to do so over our dead bodies.

Because it pursues a principled, correct and unwavering policy, because it sticks to its course consistently and with determination, Albania is an important factor of peace, stability, security and defense in the Balkans and Europe, as has been its tradition throughout its long history.

The capitalist and imperialist world has perpetrated many evils against the Albanian people at all times. Now, too, it is trying to distort the truth about Albania. It has robbed it of its assets and does not want to return them. It refuses or hesitates to pay the war reparations to Albania at a time when it has paid them to all the others.

And all this is because the Albanian people, a small people want to live free, independent and sovereign in their own country. The Albanian people have done no one any harm, only good. But no force will deprive them of their legitimate rights.

Messrs Yugoslav leaders, forget your morbid passions for a moment and think with cool head: Does this policy of the Albanian state endanger or defend the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia?

We have declared and we declare again officially and publicly that if the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is attacked, we Albanians of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will fight shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Yugoslavia. Does this undermine or defend the Yugoslav federation?

Do you think that, at the supreme moment when the Albanian people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, united with the peoples of Yugoslavia are fighting shoulder to shoulder, as they did during the Second World War, against an enemy or enemies invading our two countries, the Albanian people living on their own territories in Yugoslavia will turn the gun against us and oppose us, taking the side of the Soviet-Bulgarians or some other aggressor?

Why, Messrs Yugoslav leaders, do you distort our declarations and try to put in our mouth things we have not said? We have declared and we declare again that we have not raised and are not raising territorial claims. Why do you accuse us of being chauvinists, inciters of irredentism, and nationalists? Of course, by levelling such unfounded and preposterous accusations against us, you want to conceal something grave and unjust on your part.

We want the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strengthened, but not at the expense of the Albanians of Kosovo

We do not have the slightest interest in weakening the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the contrary, we want it strengthened, but not at the expense of the Albanians of Kosovo. The weakening of the federation is to the liking of the revisionist aggressor Soviet Union and the Bulgarian revisionist leadership. This truth we state openly, while you are afraid to do so. Moreover, you are blowing your trumpets clamouring that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania wants to undermine the Yugoslav federation, that the heroic Albanian people and youth of Kosovo, who are demanding the status of a republic, are counterrevolutionaries and seeking to destroy the federation.

The Albanians of Yugoslavia ought to have all the rights belonging to them and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will defend them when these rights are denied them and especially when they are drowned in blood, as occurred recently all over Kosovo

Three times you have inflicted heavy bloodshed on the martyred Albanian people living in Yugoslavia, 50 thousand of whom fought shoulder to shoulder with the Yugoslav brothers and with the fraternal Albanian people who sent their own liberation shock brigades to Yugoslavia to fight against the Nazi-fascist occupiers, the Ballists, the Chetniks and Ustashas. Despite this war, you shed their blood in 1945, in 1968 and again covered them in blood in 1981.

Can things go on in this way, Messr Yugoslav leaders? Can this be called "a just solution of the national question", a slogan you are trumpeting every day? Would you tolerate such a terror against your peoples, would you have been so cool-headed and patient, as the Kosovo people have shown themselves to be, in the face of these atrocities? Does the Albanian population living in Yugoslavia not have the right to live in peace and freedom? Has it not the right to stop the UDB-men from breaking into its homes and dishonouring its wives and daughters, from imprisoning and torturing innocent people? Does it not have the right to defend itself against these inhuman actions?

The Albanians of Yugoslavia ought to have all these rights and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will defend them when these rights are denied them, especially when they are drowned in blood, as occurred recently all over Kosovo.

These truths we assert and these rights we defend publicly you call "interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia", "subversive organization of Tirana" etc No, gentlemen, it is not so and no one believes what you are saying. The Albanian people who live in Yugoslavia have their own brains and know what they are doing. They do not need us, the Albanians of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to teach and incite them, they are brave and loyal, they know how to demand what belongs to them, just as they know how to defend themselves. Messrs Yugoslav leaders, make a correct assessment of the lofty wishes of this part of the Albanian nation which lives in Yugoslavia, don't make them enemies by violating the rights that belong to them, because this is not good, either for you or for them.

The Albanian nation is one, it has the one history, culture and language

In our opinion, the educational, cultural and scientific relations which the people's socialist republic of Albania has developed with Kosovo, in the first place, but also with the Socialist Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro to a lesser extent (and this not for lack of good will on our part), have been quite normal, fruitful, useful and correct for both sides. These relations have developed through joint agreements and with the approval of our two governments.

We believe the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has given its approval to both the autonomous regions of Kosovo and the two federal republics where Albanians live. However, this is a matter which is not up to us. The fact that these relations were developed in the proper way is due to both sides. These relations had no political character, they stirred up neither nationalism, chauvinism nor irredentism. There has been no complaint about lack of correctness, violation of the laws of either republic by the people who have travelled to and from our countries, and not even the slightest incident has occurred.

We are fully convinced that these relations, as you frequently like to repeat, served as a bridge for strengthening the relations of the Albanian people with the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The leadership of the Yugoslav federation described these economic, commercial, educational and cultural relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo, after the troubles that occurred there through no fault of ours and without the slightest incitement or interference on our part, as "interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, incitement of great-Albanian chauvinism, territorial claims and irredentism". It described these relations, which had long been developing in broad daylight and not in dark corners, as the basic inspiration of Albanian nationalism, imported from Tirana by our scientists, professors, academicians, singers and dancers. This slanderous and hostile opinion has never been expressed, either as criticism or as reproof, by the Yugoslav side.

On the contrary, we want to emphasize that top personalities of the Albanian leadership of the federation and the region, who displayed the greatest ferocity against the demonstrators in Pristina and elsewhere, have always taken our people of art and culture who went to Kosovo as examples and have publicly praised and thanked them for their behavior.

The Yugoslav leadership forgets that the Albanian nation is one, irrespective of the fact that one part lives in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the other in three parts of the federal Yugoslavia. It has the one history, culture and language, has its common heroes, poets, painters, musicians and artists. This is its great heritage, which it preserves, cultivates and develops. These are the main features of a nation.

Do the Yugoslavs think that these features of the Albanian nationality should die out, should be described as signs and phenomena of "an outdated romantic nationalism and a reprehensible chauvinism?"

> Dushan Ristic, chairman of the convention of Kosovo, said that "all the protocols on collaboration of the cultural-educational and other institutions and organizations of Kosovo with Albania, should no longer be implemented". We tell the Yugoslavs in a friendly way that such measures will not claim the Albanian opinion in Kosovo and the other regions of Yugoslavia.

Can the exchange of opinions between people from socialist Albania and the Albanians living in Yugoslavia on the enrichment of the Albanian language, the genesis of the Albanian people, the history of their ancestors, the social and natural sciences be considered an incitement of Albanian chauvinism and irredentism? Can our folk songs and dances performed in Yugoslavia be considered incitement of chauvinism and irredentism? This is our heritage, the heritage of all Albanians, and of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in particular. We have beforehand submitted the plans of cultural and educational collaboration and the programs of performances of artistic groups to you and you have approved them. The public has liked them very much and applauded them. Everybody likes what is beautiful and healthy.

Our artistic ensembles have gone everywhere. They have been well received and applauded with great admiration and enthusiasm by the Greek people and their leaders, by the art-lovers and the press of that country. Likewise, the Turkish people and their leaders of every rank have liked our folk songs and dances very much. The same thing has occurred in France, in Italy, in Algeria, in Tunisia, in the Nordic countries and everywhere. Nobody has accused us either of nationalism or of chauvinism. They have respected our feelings and we have respected theirs.

We ask: Why this stand of the Yugoslav leaders? What is it in their heads and feelings that is worrying them? Why don't they have a clear conscience? Or do they think that more people or groups of people have gone from Albania to Yugoslavia than have come here from Yugoslavia? The statistics show the opposite and we rejoice over it.

Or do they want to find a groundless excuse to restrict these relations, to cut down on scientific, cultural and artistic exchanges and the number of people coming and going? Mr. Dusan Ristic, chairman of the convention of Kosovo, let the cat out of the bag when he said that "all the protocols on the collaboration of the cultural-educational and other institutions and organizations of Kosovo with Albania should no longer be implemented."

If they want to, the federation and the other competent organs can do what Ristic asks. This is their right. We do not force the doors of the others open. For our part, we will keep our doors open to all sincere friends, whoever they may be, and especially to our Albanian brothers who live in Yugoslavia. This will help them to become acquainted with the "Albanian hell", as the main leaders of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia call our country, and to compare it with the "Yugoslav paradise", as we call it.

We are stating our opinion in advance: If the Yugoslavs do take these nationalist, chauvinist measures, this will be a great mistake on their part. The Albanians of Yugoslavia and the entire Albanian people will condemn them and will rightly say that the Yugoslavs are afraid of the development of Albanian culture but not of decadent culture.

We tell the Yugoslavs in a friendly way that such measures will not calm Albanian public opinion in Kosovo and the other regions of Yugoslavia. We are convinced that the healthy Yugoslav public opinion and world opinion will also condemn this act.

Once again it is our duty to tell the Yugoslav leaders to keep cool in their judgement and actions. The Yugoslav leadership should look into the needs of the Albanians of Yugoslavia with most rigorous fairness, should not treat them badly and discriminate against them, should seriously and objectively consider the lawful demands of the people of Kosovo and should not harm and ill-treat the heroic Albanian youth, especially the student youth, the teachers, professors and all the intelligentsia of Kosovo and the other Albanian regions of Yugoslavia, should not consider the University of Pristina and the Albanian elementary and secondary schools as hotbeds of enemies, counterrevolutionaries, chauvinists, etc., should not dismember the University of Pristina on the pretext that there is over-production of graduates and scatter the Albanian students throughout all the universities of Yugoslavia. No one is deceived and everybody understands why this is done. The Albanian does not forget "his native place where he is honored". Do not attempt to cut off the head of the youth, the beautiful Albanian flower of Kosovo, because the Albanians have never spared their blood for knowledge and freedom.

There can never be over-production of people with schooling if production in Kosovo, which is potentially rich and effectively poor, is increased. Serious measures must be taken for this development of Kosovo. As for the rest you may shout as loud as you please that in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania "the people have nothing to eat, no freedom, there are no churches and mosques".

The Albanian worker of Kosovo, who works deep in the mines, does not accept that the underground wealth should be exploited while the wealth on the surface be abandoned, that his brothers should be impoverished and killed by bullets.

We say these things to certain Yugoslav leaders, who are reasonable, so that they will bear these truths in mind, because certain other irascible, despotic and anti-Albanian leaders have bolted off in a desperate gallop which may cause still more dangerous catastrophes, for which it will be difficult to find reasonable solutions later.

We do not want to tell you how to run your country, or to interfere in your internal affairs, but we are telling you this for the common good of our two countries, because you have made matters very tense with the Kosovo people, with the Albanians of other regions and the Albanian economic emigrants outside Yugoslavia. You are creating a division among the latter. It is not the "diplomatic agencies of the PSRA" abroad that create this division, but you, Mister Minic.

> Kosovo seeks the status of a republic within the Yugoslav federation. This status represents the aspiration of a great people, who rightly demand the "status of sovereignty" and not that of a "national minority"

We are fully convinced that Kosovo cannot be for undermining the federation. But the federation must study and find a just solution to the great problems of the rights of the Albanians of Kosovo, which they themselves have placed before you and which Tito, Mosa Pijade, and Miladin Popovic have dealt with from the theoretical and practical aspects.

Calm must be restored in Kosovo, but the removal of a certain Mahmut Bakali (grocer) and the promotion of a Mahmut Cakalli (jackal) will not calm it. Kosovo will return to calm if the state of siege is lifted, the Serbian Army and punitive police are withdrawn, if the situation is normalized, the innocent prisoners with whom the jails are full are released, and if the bodies of those killed in demonstrations are returned to their families, because this is a sacred and humanitarian matter. You must study the demand of the people of Kosovo for a republic carefully and fairly, must solve its economic problems correctly. This is the only way to restore calm in Kosovo. Only in this way will it be a friend of the other republics, within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Kosovo seeks the status of a republic within the Yugoslav federation. This status represents the aspiration of a great people, who rightly demand the "status of sovereignty" and not that of a "national minority", which it was unjustly allocated at Jajce. The enemy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the great-Serb Milovan Djilas, in his writings has revealed the reasons for this injustice, which regrettably the present Yugoslav leadership has never disavowed.

The demand of Kosovo to be granted the status of a federal republic is a just one. It has deserved it because of the struggles it has waged together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia against fascism. The great-Serb chauvinism has cost Kovoso heavy bloodshed and created such a situation that expedients can hardly cure it.

Messrs Yugoslav leaders, do you want this wound to turn to gangrene? You must think it over yourselves. We do not wish such a thing on you. This disease must be cured at once, justly and courageously.

The wound cannot be healed with manoeuvres, with combinations, with juggling, with threats to force people to say what is dictated to them. Fraternity is achieved with open hearts, with sincerity, with people whom the Albanians of Kosovo love and trust. They can and must close the great gulf which was opened through no fault of the Albanian people of Kosovo.

We feel it our duty to tell you these truths in a friendly spirit. Reject them if you wish, attach any epithet you care to use to us. Let the progressive world judge both us and you.

The peoples of Yugoslavia and the Albanian people want friendship with one another, but the friendship must be established on sound foundations.

"Pure ethnic entity", "small Albania" and "greater Albania"

The raising of swords and shields against us on the part of the Yugoslav leadership has certainly been done in order to cover up something horrible and reprehensible which occurred in the streets of the cities and villages of Kosovo, where the blood of the people flowed in torrents.

How many were killed and how were they killed? This is kept secret, but the Albanian people of Kosovo know their sons and daughters who have been killed, tortured and imprisoned, or have disappeared. The more the truth is hidden, the more dangerous it becomes. Blood is thicker than water--this should not be forgotten. The complete truth about the tragedy of Kosovo will come out and it will be terrible and have consequences.

Mr Stane Dolanc, in the interview he gave foreign journalists about the events in Kosovo, said among other things, "the People's Socialist Republic of Albania does not have a finger in these events". Mr. Dolanc is one of the main leaders, if not the main one, of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. What he said was based on facts.

But who cooked up the lie? Who distorted the truth? In whose interest was it to accuse the People's Socialist Republic of Albania of having a finger in the disturbances in Kosovo? Let the Yugoslav leadership discover this, Mr Minic and Mr Vidic, but what was concocted was a monstrosity, an outburst of hatred which opened such a gulf that any politically immature Yugoslav could equate the name "Albania" with the "enemy of the peoples of Yugoslavia". Those who opened this gulf are answerable to their own peoples, including the Albanians who live in Yugoslavia. They are answerable to history.

The entire Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia unanimously and unjustly condemned the events in Kosovo, condemned the people of Kosovo, condemned the Albanians of Yugoslavia, condemned the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as aiders and abettors in these disturbances.

However, we know how to make distinctions between those who spoke in the top forum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. We observed that the main leaders of the neighbouring Republics of Montenegro and Macedonia, and also of Croatia and Slovenia, although they condemned the events, showed themselves more cool-headed, more restrained, more far-sighted about the situations that would develop later between the Albanians and the Yugoslavs, between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

We cannot make the same assessment of the main leaders of Serbia, such as Messrs Minic, Vidic, Stambolic. Their speeches are characterized by unrestrained ferocity, by great-Serb chauvinism against the Albanian people who live in Yugoslavia and against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in a vein never heard before.

As for those "Albanian leaders" who took the floor in this top forum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, or outside it, it must be said that their speeches were characterized by hysteria as great as it was servile, and designed to serve their bosses--Vidic, Minic, Stambolic, and others. Obviously, these people cannot bring calm to Kosovo. The people of Kosovo hate these knavish "leaders".

In all the meetings of the high state and party forums of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia voices were raised saying: "The relations with Albania must be reexamined", etc. etc. Twice within thirty years you have aggravated matters to breaking point with socialist Albania.

Do you think you can frighten us? Do you imagine that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania owes its existence to you? You are wrong. Your eyes are blinded with great-Yugoslav megalomania.

We have cool heads and fiery hearts. We shall get by even with the restrictions you intend to impose on the relations between our two countries. The smoke will go straight up from our chimney as usual even if you break off these relations altogether.

For our part, we do not want any such thing, because it is not we who created the difficult situations in Kosovo and the whole of Yugoslavia. You yourselves have created them. We have nothing at all to do with them. Therefore, the accusations you make against us are only a pretext which you raise artificially in order to cover up the ugly events.

We tell you once again, beware. Keep cool! Do not turn your faults into a conflict with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, because this is in the interest of our enemies.

Mr Minic committed a dangerous provocation in the Central Committee of the LCY when he said that "the Albanian leadership, through its spokesmen, its diplomacy, including its embassy in Belgrade, and its agencies, incited the Albanian irredentist groups whose aim was to destabilize and disintegrate Yugoslavia". We think that this personality is not speaking in the name of the Government of the SFRY, because, if matters stood as Mr Minic claims, that one or two persons, or a whole embassy staff carry out subversive activity, then the Yugoslav Government has the right, just as the Albanian Government and any other government has the right in such cases, to declare them personae non gratae, and even break off diplomatic relations.

Neither the Yugoslav Government nor the Albanian Government have done this, because such an activity does not exist.

Mr Minic knows this practice. But the things he says are invented in order to defend a lost cause.

Nevertheless, after Mr Minic's speech we drew the conclusion that he had apparently put all our embassies in different countries, let alone the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade, under surveillance.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia Franjo Herljevic, who while accusing the Albanian diplomatic representations in various countries and in Belgrade of having incited the events in Kosovo, revealed that our embassies everywhere had been placed under control of the Yugoslav secret police. This shows that the Yugoslav secret service is active in other countries in shadowing the Albanian embassies, thus violating the sovereignty of those countries and the international laws. This activity is impermissible and to be condemned.

Herljevic's claims are concoctions of the people in his service, ill-intentioned slanders which suit those reactionary circles, at home and abroad, which are interested in causing the deterioration and the breaking off of relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Serb Peter Stambolic spoke like an incorrigible great-Serb. He was defending the Serbian interests to the detriment of the Albanians, when he said, among other things, that "the attempt to achieve ethnical purity objectively leads to nationalism". He described this attempt as fascist.

We ask Mr Stambolic: Is the Serbian people not an ethnic entity? Does he not consider the Albanian people also an ethnic entity? Without doubt these two peoples are two ethnic entities.

If Mr Stambolic does not consider the Serbian people a "pure ethnic entity", because Albanians, Montenegrins, Bosnians, and Turks live together with them, likewise the Albanian people is not a "pure ethnic entity", either, because in Kosovo, where the overwhelming majority is of Albanian nationality, there is also a Serbian, Montenegrin and Turkish minority living together with them.

In these identical circumstances, Mister Stambolic employs a sleight of hand. The Albanian ethnic entity is nationalist and fascist, but not the Serbian. However, he can't get away with this sleight of hand. Either both ethnic entities lead to "nationalism and fascism", or neither of them do so, but in no way can it be that one does and the other does not.

Why does Mister Stambolic not say more openly that the greater ethnic entity must dominate the smaller one, that the former must be sovereign in Constitution and the latter must not, because this is to the liking of the bourgeoisie of the greater ethnic entity which wants to exploit the smaller?

In practical terms this great-Serb theoretician, who follows the same ultra-reactionary line as the notorious Academician Cubrilovic, by advocating the thesis that the "pure ethnic entity" leads to fascism, nationalism, means that "the Albanian ethnic entity must be destroyed, must lose its national characteristics and degenerate, because it has become a thorn in our flesh".

For Minister Stambolic only the Serbian ethnic entity can live in friendship with the other peoples, which he considers as third-rate or fourth-rate peoples, whereas the sovereign Albanian ethnic entity in Kosovo, could not live in friendship with the Serbian, Montenegrin and Turkish minorities of this region.

"The relations between Albanians, Serbs and Turks have been seriously upset," states Mister Stambolic. This is true, but these relations have been upset only between the Serbs and the Albanians and not between the Albanians, Montenegrins and Turks.

Why have relations between the Serbs and the Albanians been upset? Read La Fontaine's fable, "The Wolf and the Lamb", and you will find the reasons, Mister Stambolic.

From the meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the attacks against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania were repeated at various public meetings in the Republic of Serbia this time with unrivalled virulence. Some speaker, in a rabid, great-Serb and fascist spirit, went so far as to say, "we should destroy the Stalinist regime in Albania".

"Delenda Carthago", shouts this new Cato in the "Serbian forums". But the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is not Carthage and a great-Serb Scipio who would destroy Albania has not been born yet.

We have won everything with our blood, shouted this new Cato. But with what has Albania won her freedom? Without bloodshed? On the contrary, she has won it with blood, her own blood. She has shed her blood also for the freedom of the Yugoslav peoples. We have never regretted this, nor will we ever regret it in the future. If need be, we will shed it again. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is healthy and full of dynamism. Somebody else is the sick man of the Balkans.

The new Catos of Serbia accuse us Albanians of hating the Serbian people. This is a monstrous slander. We have loved the Serbian people and still do. We hate only Serbian chauvinism, Albanian chauvinism, and any other chauvinism, because we are Marxist-Leninists, because we are internationalists.

In order to disguise their chauvinism, the great-Serb chauvinists label us great-Albanian chauvinists. The slogan of "Greater Albania" was coined by the Fascist Italy of Mussolini, and everybody knows the expansionist-aggressive aims which he and the Ballists had, just as the Serbian Chetniks. Our two peoples fought heroically, shoulder to shoulder, against these common enemies and vanquished them.

In the period after the war the relations between the Albanian and Yugoslav friends and allies should have been put in order. We performed our internationalist duty. We fought, together with the Yugoslav partisans, for the liberation of Yugoslavia. It was up to you to solve the problem of Kosovo in the correct road, but you did not fulfill this duty. As we said above, you talked about the rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia in principle, but in practice you did the opposite and you continue your exercise in demagogy.

The Albanians owe their origin neither to the Rome of the Ceasars nor to the Slavs of Stefan Dusan, neither to the sultans of the Ottomans nor to Mussolini's Fascist Italy. The Albanian people have their own history going back to many centuries, a history full of struggles for freedom, for existence. The enemies tried to exterminate them, but failed. The Albanian people fought and lived through the centuries. They remained a compact ethnic entity, although divided and fragmented. He who denies this reality not only makes himself ridiculous but also reveals his own savagely chauvinist feelings.

The Albanians of the "small Albania" of nearly three million inhabitants, or of "greater Albania" (a term used by the Italian occupier and now used also by you in order to accuse us of being chauvinists) of more than five million inhabitants, are all Albanians. There is nothing you can do about it, Messrs Serbian chauvinists. There are two Germanies, one of the East and one of the West, just as there are two Koreas, one of the North and one of the South. However, nobody doubts that there is a single German people and nation, just as there is a single Korean people and nation.

The Albanians are one ethnic entity, one people, whether you call them "small Albania" or "greater Albania". These Albanians of this Albania, "small" or "greater", who represent a compact people with all the features of a true nation, have not occupied the territories of others, nor have they violated anybody's rights.

They have merely demanded their own rights, have defended them and will defend them. This you find unnatural, call it "great-Albanian chauvinism," "nationalism," even "fascism". When Kosovo seeks the status of a republic within the framework of the federation for which 50,000 partisans have fought, you dare call this a counter-revolutionary demand, Albanian nationalism, and apply many such epithets to it.

You come out in open opposition to the declared principles and what your main leaders, to whom you sing hymns day and night, have said. You come out in opposition to the principles of international law, with the principles of good neighbourly relations, therefore you cannot have progressive and reasonable world opinion on your side.

The way the Yugoslav leadership is seeking to solve the problem of Kosovo and overcome the difficulties in which the country finds itself, shows that it is acting with great haste and in utter confusion. The stands it maintains and the actions it is undertaking respond neither to the interests of Yugoslavia nor to those of Albania, neither to Balkan nor to European security, about which the Yugoslav leaders, posing as protagonists of the Helsinki spirit, make much ado. With such actions the Yugoslav leadership does not strengthen the position of the SFRY but weakens it.

TIRANA RADIO CITES TANJUG ON KOSOVO GUN BATTLE

AU151858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] As reported by TANJUG, on 13 May a unit of the Serbian punitive militia, after surrounding the village of Lower Preka in the commune of Srbica in Kosovo, attacked in their own home the villagers Tahir and Nebi Mehaj, son and father, together with other members of the family. Those surrounded refused to surrender. The militiamen opened fire on them. During the battle that followed--TANJUG goes on to say--the militiamen Sejfik Nasanovic, Mirko Pejovic, Vojo Tubic and Muhamet Selmananj were killed and three more militiamen were wounded. Tahir and Nebi Mehaj were also killed, while the other members of the family, two women and five children remained uninjured.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES VISITING COLOMBIAN MARXISTS

AU151915 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 15 May 81

["Delegation of the C.P. of Colombia (M-L) Visited Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 May (ATA)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia (M-L), led by the secretary of the Central Committee, (Evelio Ramirez), paid a visit to this country recently.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA received the delegation and had a warm and fraternal talk with it.

The delegation had talks at the Central Committee of the PLA on problems of mutual interests. Attending were the member of the C.C. of the party, Behar Shtylla, the director of the Foreign Department at the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa, and other comrades. The talks were characterized by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and unity of thinking.

During its stay in this country, the delegation paid visits to Berat, Skrapar, Fier and Vlore Districts. In the meetings with workers, peasants and cadres of these districts, the Colombian friends got acquainted with the work and the results attained in the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

The delegation left our country for home.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON KREISKY VISIT

AU181104 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 81 pp 1, 6

["Text" of joint Bulgarian-Austrian communique on 12-15 May visit to Bulgaria of Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 12 to 15 May 1981.

Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, conveyed to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, greetings and best wishes on behalf of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the one side, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, on the other, conducted talks, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding. The state of Bulgarian-Austrian relations and the opportunities for further expanding them, as well as some topical international issues were discussed.

The sides noted with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Austrian relations are developing successfully. They expressed their confidence that they are thus contributing to strengthening peace in Europe and the world. The successful development of the relations confirms the importance and benefit of the cooperation between states with different social systems. In this context they stressed the importance of exchanging visits at the highest level and the traditionally good personal contacts between the two countries' leaders. The meetings and talks of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, in Vienna in September 1978, gave a new impetus to further developing the relations in various spheres, and contributed to strengthening the confidence between the two countries.

The two sides expressed their willingness to continue further the contacts between the parliaments, the trade union, youth and other organizations, and between their economic and cultural figures, as well as to expand the direct meetings between the two countries' citizens, which contribute to the mutual acquaintance and to strengthening the understanding between the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples.

While discussing the state of the bilateral economic relations the two sides noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing successfully, and that the trade exchange has increased in recent years. Willingness was expressed to continue to increase the economic relations and, according to the possibilities, to show an effort to achieve a greater balance in the trade exchange. The sides noted unanimously that special attention must be paid to developing new forms of cooperation such as industrial production-sharing and cooperation in third countries.

The two sides expressed confidence that the agreements between the People's Republic of Austria, signed during the visit, such as the agreement on encouraging and mutually protecting investments, and the agreement on production-sharing between a consortium of Bulgarian foreign trade and economic organizations and the Voest-Alpine joint stock company, will contribute to achieving positive results in this direction.

The activity of the joint Bulgarian-Austrian commission on economic, industrial and technological cooperation and the commission's working groups received positive evaluation.

The two sides stressed the significance of tourism for strengthening the bilateral relations and expressed their intention to make further and greater efforts to expand it.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science and technological progress is developing successfully and is based on many agreements and treaties. There exists a unanimity of thought on the fact that this cooperation must be maintained, strengthened and developed in the future.

The significance of the 1,300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state, which is to be marked this year, was noted.

While discussing the international situation, special attention was devoted to the issues related to maintaining peace and detente. The sides expressed serious concern with the increase of international tension and the development of new crisis hotbeds in the world. They were unanimous that energetic efforts for strengthening international security are needed under the present conditions.

The Bulgarian side noted with satisfaction the fact that the Republic of Austria's state of permanent neutrality, incorporated in its Constitution, and its foreign policy conducted on this basis, are a contribution to strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The Austrian side noted with satisfaction the fact that the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world and to developing realations of good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans. In this context, the Bulgarian side clarified the new proposals on cooperation in the Balkans, made at the 12th BCP Congress by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides expressed the opinion that it is necessary for all countries to make efforts to prevent the further deterioration of the world situation, to strengthen international security, to maintain and further develop the process of detente and to liquidate the hotbeds of tension.

The two sides agreed that stopping the arms race, especially in the area of producing armaments of mass destruction, is of paramount importance. Bulgaria and Austria expressed support for taking concrete measures to achieve this goal, conducting a frank dialogue between East and West, and taking effective measures to create the necessary confidence. The achievement of total and general disarmament, including nuclear arms as well as conventional and other weapons, remains, as always, the final goal of the two sides.

The two sides stressed their intention to actively cooperate to ensure the success of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is scheduled for 1982.

The two sides stressed their loyalty to the goals and principles of the UN Charter. They expressed their determination to support the activity of the organization in every aspect and especially as a universal instrument of world peace and security. They expressed support for the strict observance of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations.

During the talks special attention was paid to the questions of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation in Europe. The two sides expressed the opinion that the process of European security and cooperation, which began in Helsinki, must continue.

They confirmed their determination to contribute to the complete implementation of all aggreements incorporated in the Helsinki conference Final Act.

The sides expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting would soon end successfully and would give a new impetus to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe if all participants showed good will and readiness to search for generally acceptable agreements on all parts of the Final Act. The two sides expressed the conviction that the Madrid meeting would adopt a decision on convoking a conference to review the military aspects of European security.

The two sides expressed support for resuming as soon as possible the negotiations on reaching agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

They stressed the great significance of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and the related measures, as well as the necessity of making efforts, on the part of all the participants, to quickly reach positive results.

The two sides found that there is great similarity in the opinions on the necessity of reaching a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict on a just and realistic basis. Such a solution can only be achieved with the participation of all interested sides, and if the Israeli troops withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, whose representative the PLO is, are implemented, and the security and sovereignty of all states in the region, including Israel, are guaranteed.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit. They are unanimous in their conviction that their talks will make a beneficial contribution to expanding and strengthening the relations between their countries in the interest of the cooperation among states in Europe.

Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, invited Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be determined later through diplomatic channels. Sofia, 15 May, 1981.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

Talks Begin

AU171937 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 May (BTA)--The talks between the party and government delegations of Bulgaria headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council and of the People's Republic of the COngo headed by Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee (CC) of the Congolese Labor Party, president and prime minister, began here today.

Bilateral relations were reviewed and a high assessment was given to the mutual political, economic, and cultural cooperation. The wish was expressed for further expansion of the economic ties and concrete measures were outlined for their further intensification on a basis of mutual benefit.

Highly appraised were also the contacts between the two parties and their cooperation on the international scene.

A review was made of the international situation. Bulgaria and the Congo reaffirmed their readiness to fight for peace, for a world without weapons. The two parties to the talks said they supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Special attention was paid to the problems in the African Continent. Support was expressed for the just struggle for independence waged by the national liberation movements and the peoples of Namibia and the South African Republic, for their struggle against apartheid and against the imperialist attempts at legitimizing the situation created.

The Bulgarian party to the talks included: Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council; Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Milko Balev, secretaries of the CC of the BCP, ministers and experts.

The Congolese party to the talks included: Mr Pierre Nze, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Congolese Labor Party (CLP) and chief of International Relations Department at the party and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Camille Boungou, member of the CC of the CLP, secretary general at the Presidency of the CC of the party and adviser of the president on political matters, Mr Ange Edouard Poungui, member of the CC of the CLP, adviser of the president on financial matters, Mr Edouard Okombi, member of the CC, chief of the Main Political Office of the Army, ministers, experts.

Delegation Departs

AU180852 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA)--This morning the talks held here by Mr Todor Zhivkov, BCP CC secretary general and president of the State Council and Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CC of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the Congo and chairman of the Ministerial Council, ended.

Immediately after that, Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso who arrived on a brief friendly visit here yesterday, and the party and state delegation led by him, left the country.

The guests were seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other party and state officials.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Plovdiv

AU171938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, on 17 May Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bulgaria on an official and friendly visit. He is being accompanied by high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After his arrival, Paulo Jorge laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement, and paid respects at his coffin. Tonight, the Angolan guest arrived in Plovdiv. Khristo Mishev, chairman of the Plovdiv City People's Council, gave an official dinner in honor of Paulo Jorge.

Talks With Mladenov

AU181845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Official talks opened at the Lozenets Residence today between Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

In an atmosphere of sincere friendship, questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed. It was ascertained with satisfaction that economic cooperation is developing on a broad basis, and measures were mapped out for its further expansion. The important role played by the meetings between the two countries' first leaders was also pointed out during the talks. After the talks Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, signed a protocol on exchange of ratification documents for the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in 1978 in Luanda.

Official Dinner

AU182009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, gave an official dinner at the Lozenets Residence tonight in honor of Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of Angola. Comrades Peko Takov and Georgi Yordanov were among those present. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers and deputy ministers, as well as high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Foreign Trade Ministry also attended. During the dinner, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two ministers proposed toasts.

LUKANOV HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI DELEGATION

AU181652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq, and held a talk with him on questions of bilateral economic cooperation.

LUKANOV RECEIVES VISITING LIBYAN SECRETARY DURDAH

AU181450 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary on the economy matters [as received] of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It has been found at the talks that bilateral relations develop dynamically. Specific measures for expanding the economic cooperation on a long-term basis were outlined.

LEADERS ATTEND BNAU CONGRESS OPENING 18 MAY

AU181018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] On 18 May at Sofia's Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial House the 34th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] opened. The delegates greeted comrades Petur Tanchev and Todor Zhivkov with applause and shouts of "eternal friendship." They were accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, other responsible party and state leaders, and public figures. Some 1,195 delegates from the country are taking part in the congress. Also taking part in the congress are 112 delegations of foreign agrarian and related parties and organizations from 74 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The Soviet delegation is led by Semen Kuzmich Grossu, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIAL DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD191016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived today for an official, friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government. The delegation is headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the republic.

DAILY VIEWS ANTI-SOLIDARITY MOOD IN POLAND

In Mine in Konin

AU180657 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 81 p 6

[Article by Eduard Drabik, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "In One Polish Mine; What Miners Think"]

[Text] "Our voivodship used to be a very poor region. Thanks to socialism, people have begun to live like human beings...We have a newly built city. Opposite stands old Konin--as an open museum now. That is a telling argument."--I repeat the words of Zofia Zamojska and Adam Witalec, secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committee, spoken during our journey to the Adamow strip mine in Turek.

The Konin Voivodship belongs to the formerly poor regions of Poland, which have considerably changed their appearance. One of the country's industrial bases with five strip mines and three electric powerplants has been built on local brown coal deposits. The local metallurgical works supply more than half of Poland's aluminum production. The former village has been transformed into the new, modern Konin with 65,000 inhabitants....

However, from the people working at the Adamow strip mine in Turek I hear things one can read from their gloomy faces beforehand. Nothing but worries. And not everybody feels like talking. Many are afraid to tell a journalist their views and what they think about the situation, because they might be harrassed by those from "Solidarity"....

I am told that the average wage of 6,633 zlotys has been increased to 8,340 zlotys, but not all demands have been settled yet. One thing is certain, however: The productivity of work will decline and the profits will drop almost 18 percent.

"That is very bad from the economic point of view. It is an unhealthy development. They have money but there are no goods. Wages have been increased, but they are not supported by work, production," explains H. Skolanski, economic deputy director.

"There are no foodstuffs in shops. Milk was the last product of which we had enough. It replaces other foodstuffs now. Consumption has increased but procurement keeps on declining," Z. Zamojska characterized the situation.

"Now only the escalation of demands prevails. The country's situation is bad. Solidarity should at last begin to be interested in work. It is impossible only to demand all the time, demand--one also has to work." notes Wlodzimierz Wappa, first secretary of the PZPR enterprise committee.

"Only dividing and no creating," H. Skolasinski says laconically.

In this enterprise "Solidarity" has already established a broad base for itself. In the beginning, the branch trade unions had only 700 members; now they have more than 1,000. "Some have started coming back. They stopped liking some of the things in Solidarity," one of the trade unionists remarks.

"It is because Solidarity's functionaries are not interested in worker's real needs: in work safety, hygiene, tools, culture, sport, recreation and other things," W. Wappa adds.

"Solidarity is not interested in that. They only shout demagogic slogans," the mine's trade unionists confirm.

"Let's take free Saturdays. That was Solidarity's main slogan, apart from many other demands. But in our conditions of uninterrupted operation, free Saturday's are actually not necessary. After all, there are other free days," the assistant director Stanislaw Kowalczyk reminds us.

"However, that demand has remained. They simply put it this way: It must be like this and no more discussions! That actually only serves to aggravate the situation," the local trade unionists emphasize.

"We are doing our best to get people to realize that one has to work more effectively and more efficiently. But the response is not good. Attractive-sounding demands prevail thus far," the economic deputy director says.

"Solidarity" enforces them even at the price of having nothing to eat! At a time when only work and more work is needed, it has provoked a crisis that engulfs the entire society. And that attests to a clear intention: to weaken the socialist system.

"During the latest strike, in the afternoon, when it was too late to do anything about it, the people from Solidarity told me: Tomorrow, at 0800, we will be on strike. I asked why they were doing that. Allegedly, they received an order," the deputy director explained.

Here to speak the truth openly is really very difficult. The number of attacks on those who dare to say anything that makes sense is increasing. Irresponsible elements from the local "Solidarity" have tried to prevent people from going to work on the buses. They intimidate people with slander and unconcealed threats.

"Sober people are afraid to say anything, because the majority have let themselves be deceived. Only those who are really interested in resolving matters are--only very diffidently--raising their voices," stressed the miners with whom I spoke at the Adamow mine.

"What I am most concerned about is that Solidarity is avoiding the solution of fundamental problems, including remedies for the economy," H. Skolasinski says.

"Solidarity's policy is demands and strikes. Do not give the government and the party leadership breathing space," notes a serious voice.

We have also heard other, similar views.

Incident in Ostrowiec

AU162043 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "'Solidarity' Is Spreading an Atmosphere of Fear; The Ostrowiec Case of Arbitrariness and Violence"]

[Text] In the weekly "SOLIDARITY" No. 6, the National Consultative Commission of the organization bearing the same name demands from the state bodies that legality be adhered to in the country and that the principle of equality before the law apply to everybody without exception. The whole article is entitled "Solidarity's Standpoint on Negotiations With the Government." In "Solidarity's" conception these are mere words, merely a screen behind which it is hiding, while orienting itself in practice all the more toward violence. The promotion of arbitrariness through certain postulates and articles of "Solidarity's" program is becoming a completely run-of-the-mill occurrence.

For instance, a group of "Solidarity" members burst into a session of the People's Council in Bydgoszcz, conducted themselves like rioters and trampled underfoot the sovereignty of that body of the people's power. In Ustrzyki, Rzeszow, Inowroclaw and other places the ZSL premises were occupied.

Instances of people being violently prevented from reaching their working places and doing their jobs are not scarce, to say nothing of the denigration of state power in the illegally printed matter issued by various "Solidarity" organizations, or of the casting of doubts and the public rejection of decisions adopted by the supreme legislative body in the matter of the strike ban and so forth.

Let's look more closely at the case of the drivers of the city transportation enterprise in Ostrowiec who, as party members, had obeyed the call of the PZPR Central Committee's Politburo not to participate in the warning strike and, according to the decision of their trade union organization, at the same time wanted to go about their work on the very day that "Solidarity" had declared the warning strike. First, "Solidarity's" order-enforcing guards strove to prevent the drivers by force from leaving the garages with their vehicles. And when they did not succeed, they unleashed a campaign to have them fired from their jobs immediately.

It could seem as though this were some local conflict. Deplorably, it reflects to a considerable extent an atmosphere that is typical at most Polish enterprises.

That is why it is no coincidence that the case of Ostrowiec has landed in the forum of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and it is also no coincidence that First Secretary S. Kania declared that this case "touches on a great problem," meaning the great problem of adherence to legality by "Solidarity." That organization's arbitrariness went so far that not only the "disobedient" drivers were fired from their jobs with an hour's notice, but "Solidarity" even strove to prevent them from ever again working in transportation! And these were people who had been decorated by the state for exemplary work. But when the director of the transportation enterprise failed to carry out "Solidarity's" instructions and discharge the drivers, the bosses of the organization, with the "blessing" of their higher bodies, even began to get rid of the director, who had won full "trust" in the recent "referendum"!

The paths taken by certain "Solidarity" bosses are paved exclusively with intrigues and violence. The case of Ostrowiec confirms that.

One of the prominent functionaries of the voivodship People's Council retreated in the face of pressure and the threat that the whole country would go on strike and signed the dismissal slip not only for the three drivers, but also for the director of the transportation enterprise!

How was that act "substantiated"?

Allegedly "Solidarity" had discovered some "trespasses" in the director's management... (but only a month ago "Solidarity" was declaring him to be an examplary manager).

Also typical for this case is that the decision to discharge three drivers and the director from work was adopted without the participation of the trade union of which those affected--or rather harassed--people are members.

Socialist legality has taken a most curious form, and not only in this instance. Even the party's Central Committee is forced to intervene, even the deputy premier must be entrusted with clearing the way for the law; the people affected must claim their right even in personal audiences with the deputy premier. But "Solidarity" continues to have the upper hand.

Its peculiar understanding of legality goes so far that it offers the trade union a "compromise": either the director is dropped, and the three drivers are allowed to go back to work; or the three drivers are dropped and the director is allowed to return....but this is extortion!

According to information supplied by the representatives of the Highway and Transport Workers' Trade Union at their press conference, the drivers were allowed to come back to work on 5 May. But for how long? Because it is justly feared that "Solidarity" will make things hot for them there.... It will not forgive them for not having subordinated themselves and for not obeying, but rather obeying the party, their own organization. And what about the director of the enterprise? His fate is still an unresolved question...

Letters and telegrams are coming to Ostrowiec from all over the country expressing support for those who are waging a determined struggle to uphold justice. Legality applies to everybody, say the many telegrams addressed to Deputy Premier M. Rakowski, whose domain this sphere is. And it was this very same M. Rakowski who had declared on television, in connection with the latest Otwock scandal: "There are places in our country where public security men no longer do their duty for fear of their own lives..."

Can there be anything worse than such uncertainty?

WALESA MISSES 'MAIN POINT' OF JAPANESE ECONOMY

LD182034 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] After his return from Japan, Lech Walesa told newsmen that during his visit he had arrived at the conclusion that despite Japan's raw material problems, which are similar to those facing Poland, Japan has built a successful national economy. The Solidarity leader added that Poland could be turned into another Japan.

Virtually every day brings news from Poland about the difficult economic situation and mounting problems. Today, news agencies reported that families with small children had to grapple with considerable problems because of the shortage of basic foodstuffs, especially milk. Since the beginning of the year, Polish agriculture--three-quarters of which is in private hands--has supplied 600 million liters less to society than at this time last year.

When comparing the reports about Polish children suffering because of a milk shortage with Walesa's enthusiasm for the Japanese economic system, one cannot fail to notice a false note in the utterances of the Solidarity leader. Walesa appears to overlook the fact that the Japanese economic miracle is based above all on hard and efficient work. In the almost 12 months of its existence, Solidarity has provided very little of that to Polish society. The losses caused to the Polish economy by the strikes organized by Walesa's trade unions, and the drop in production owing to a relaxation of labor discipline, add up to thousands of millions. [as heard] The main point which escaped Walesa in Japan is the fact that prosperity and a high standard of the economy are based on hard work.

COMMENTARY CALLS REAGAN'S SPEECH 'ABSURD'

LD181358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] It has apparently become fashionable among leading U.S. representatives to address university students. Last Sunday it was the reactionary speech delivered by General Haig, secretary of state, at Syracuse University in New York which aroused the attention of the world. Last night, at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana, it was President Ronald Reagan, still not completely recovered, who made a speech. Although he did not, in his typical way, attack the socialist countries directly, he dealt with them scientifically, so to speak.

With self-confidence he declared: "The West will not contain communism; the West will eclipse it. We will not bother ourselves with the condemnation of communism. We will dismiss it as a tragic, bizzare chapter in the history of mankind, whose last chapters are even now being written."

Reagan's words are so absurd that one does not even have to argue with them. Both he and members of his administration were made aware of this in a not too pleasant way at the universities by undergraduates themselves, for more than 4,000 of them demonstrated at Notre Dame University alone. They openly criticized President Reagan's economic and foreign policy. Their main target was cuts in social expenditure and the transfer of billions of dollars for military purposes. Along with military and economic assistance to states friendly to the United States, this policy pursues the sole aim of containing communism, which in the view of American officials is spreading dangerously throughout the world.

This view was conveyed by General Haig, secretary of state, in a speech at another university, where he reaffirmed the need for armament. This time the speech was delivered at the expensive private educational establishment at Hilldale in Michigan, which is an ideological bastion of the conservative wing of the Republican Party. He literally declared: We will not remain passive wherever our interests come under threat.

Thus the sole means--tested through long practice by the American military-industrial complex--is force, nothing else but force; the senseless accumulation of weapons which may cause, and President Reagan apparently does not want to realize this, the truly last pages of human history to be written.

FOJTIK COMMENTS ON FRENCH, U.S. ELECTIONS

LD181950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and candidate in the elections to the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, addressed working people at an election meeting in Kolin today. He met the electorate today at the Koramo Kolin branch enterprise and addressed the gathering. First, he analyzed the topical tasks of our society following the 16th party congress.

[Begin Fojtik recording] In view of the multifacted and undeniable progress in production, science, technology and in the way of life, from an external point of view, the past--all that which has become an anachronism in our country--still prevails in one way or another even in the most advanced and democratic capitalist countries, especially where the communist or so-called leftwing parties are strong. The French electorate, for example, especially the youth who felt the particularly harsh impact of the effects of the crisis--inflation and unemployment--recently, and with great hopes, elected Mitterrand as president, instead of Giscard. The parliamentary elections which are to be held there in June will presumably confirm a shift to the left. However, can we expect the predicament of the ordinary French citizen to change? Will there be a change for the better? For this to happen there must be fundamental changes throughout the social system and these are not even in sight for the moment. This, incidentally, is one of the reasons behind the growth of opportunism in the French Communist Party.

Many people in the West are aware of this impotence. Despite a noisy and most costly campaign, elections are generally held with large abstentions by the electorate. Let's look at the United States. The U.S. President was recently elected with a majority of barely one quarter of citizens with the right to vote. This, as reports in the United States admit, is an absolute fiasco and an exposure of American democracy. Take a man like Reagan: If you look at it from all sides, he has, in actual fact, no right to speak and act in the name of the American people.

After all, three-quarters of the electorate did not vote for him. And so, what right has he to lay the claim to U.S. domination of the world, to demand that the whole world act and behave in accordance with his ideas? [end recording]

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FRENCH NATIONALS TO BE EXPELLED

For Positive Relations

LD191030 Prague CTK in English 0856 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CETEKA)--The French ambassador to Czechoslovakia was invited today to the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told that French nationals Eric Gilles Thonon and Francoise Anis grossly violated Czechoslovak laws by attempting to bring unlawfully into Czechoslovakia a large quantity of anti-state material and large sums in Western currencies to be paid to certain Czechoslovak citizens for subversion of the country.

In the course of the interrogation of the two foreign nationals, sufficient evidence, documents and facts were obtained about the role of ideo-subversive centres and some organizations of Czechoslovak emigrants abroad and their hostile activity against Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries.

In an attempt to contribute to positive formation of inter-state relations, the competent Czechoslovak authorities complied with the request to exhibit good will, and decided not to commit E.G. Thonon and F. Anis for trial, and to expel them from Czechoslovakia.

Western Provocation

AU181242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 81 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the "A Note" column: "Who Is Violating the Final Act?"]

[Text] The CTK statement we publish today gives details about the causes that have led to the detainment of two French nationals. However, a few words must be added. Not only Czechoslovakia but other European countries as well consider the illegal, undeclared transfer of foreign currency across the border a punishable act, especially when large sums of money are involved, as in this case. That by itself was thus a sufficient reason to detain them. Moreover, the large sums in Western currencies carried by the two French nationals across the border were destined for CSSR citizens, to finance subversive activity against the state, as is testified to by the written instructions and technical means for carrying out such activity that were found in the vehicle.

The Western information media and some figures are using this incident as a pretext for accusing Czechoslovakia of violating the Final Act. There is no doubt that they are, in fact, holding up a crooked mirror to themselves. The signatories of the Final Act committed themselves not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states--but the activity of the two French "tourists" and, in particular, of those who sent them to our country with that mission can hardly be called anything but gross interference in our country's internal affairs. However, should the coincidence in time with the provocation committed by the American FBI against a Soviet plane not be accidental, there would be every reason to believe that the sending of the two French nationals with their contraband to our country had the character of a provocation and was to serve as a pretext for jeopardizing a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, which was in the offing. It would not be the first nor the last time that Western subversive centers have played this role.

COMMENTATOR CALLS TERRORIST TRAINING LINK 'ABSURD'

AU180700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 81 p 7

[Vladimir Divis commentary in the "Note" column: "How They Unmasked the 'Terrorists'"]

[Text] The provincial Swiss newspapers SOLOTHURNER ZEITUNG and BUND both offered their readers on the same day extensive material with a multitude of "verified facts" on an alleged connection between the Soviet Union and international terrorism. Both articles, which were almost identical in text, listed Soviet cities and even specific city districts where, they said, the training centers are located.

In Moscow the centers are allegedly located on the "city outskirts called Kachovskaya and Cheremushki." Night and day, the newspapers allege, "grenades burst, and gunfire resounds from machine guns." The level of the authors of such fabrications is testified to by the fact alone, for instance, that they have not even bothered to glance at the generally accessible tourist maps of Moscow issued in the last few years. They were satisfied with the plans of the Soviet metropolis from the postwar years. That is why they placed the present Kachovskaya Street and the metro station of the same name, as well as the well-known Moscow district Cheremushki quite close to Moscow's center, in the city's "outskirts."

The claim that those densely populated parts of the city often resound with gunfire and explosions is as absurd as if somebody were to claim that a terrorists' training ground is situated, for instance, in the Vinohrady District of Prague. I know that Prague district very well and I can say the same of Cheremushki, where I recently spent 5 years in the students' boarding house of the Institute of International Relations. Several hundred other future journalists, diplomats and experts in foreign trade and international law from a number of countries lived there together with me. In our immediate vicinity boys and girls, mostly from Asian and African countries, were improving their Russian in the so-called zero class, so as to be able to start studying at one of Moscow's universities without any difficulties the following year.

There is no doubt that the two Swiss newspapers have been "taken in." By whom? It is interesting that the same slanderous text was published only 1 day later by the Washington POST, the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG and the Salzburger NACHRICHTEN, as well as by some Scandinavian, Canadian and West German Springer newspapers. Did they really descend as low as to copy from provincial boulevard press? Scarcely. It is simply a matter of a tiny error in stage management.

The gentlemen from the center of the American espionage service, the CIA, who are experts in fabricating such "sensations"--as was also confirmed by their former agent Philip Agee--have probably badly coordinated things with their clients. But the ordinary Western reader is scarcely likely to notice that, because, in fact, the main thing is that a base has been "unmasked," almost in the center of Moscow, a base to train foreign terrorists...

STROUGAL MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD182030 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, Bela Kovacs. They discussed questions related to the further intensification of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING DOSAAF DELEGATION

LD182030 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today a delegation of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy [DOSAAF] Central Committee headed by its chairman, threefold Hero of the USSR, Marshal Aleksandr Pokryshkin. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit.

LEADERS MEET WITH FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

Vetter Comments

LD181412 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Prague, 18 May (DPA)--Today in Prague Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of DGB, described his 2 days of talks with leading CSSR trade unionists as "open and frank." Not only were relations between the DGB and the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions discussed, but also the situation in Poland and the persecution of CSSR civil rights campaigners. Vetter, who had been invited by his CSSR counterpart Karel Hoffmann, was to be received today by the state and party chief Gustav Husak.

Vetter stated at the close of his exchange of views that the attention of the other side was drawn emphatically among other things to the great interest with which the German trade union movement was following the fate of CSSR dissidents. In assessing the split in the trade union movement in Poland, the differing points of view became very clear, Vetter stressed. Recently a series of "Charter 77" signatories have again been detained. Some of them are still in police custody.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD181742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a delegation from the West German Trade Union Federation [DGB] headed by its chairman, Heinz Oskar Vetter. The delegation is presently visiting Czechoslovakia.

In the course of an open conversation they exchanged information on the situation in the two countries and on the activity and the main tasks of both trade union organizations. They praised the development of mutual cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the DGB which is contributing to mutual learning about the position and life of the working people in Czechoslovakia and the FRG and is helping the development of good relations between the two countries in the interest of peace and detente.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, was present at the reception.

Hoffmann Holds Talks

LD182010 Prague CTK in English 1803 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Prague, 18 May (CTK)--Talks between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, and a delegation of the West German Trade Union Federation D.G.B., led by Chairman Oskar Vetter, [word indistinct] here Monday. Questions of relations between the two organizations and their further development, as well as of the European trade union movement were discussed. Both delegations stressed the need for the efforts to promote detente.

JOINT TRADE UNION BODIES END SESSION; CADRE CHANGES

Abraham Speaks on Role

AU181114 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions, at a preelection meeting in Muran in Roznava District on 14 May]

[Excerpt] At the recent 12th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held jointly with the Czech and Slovak trade union councils, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement unanimously endorsed the program of the 16th party congress. Through its wide-ranging activity it fully backs the congress line. In that connection, Comrade L. Abraham stressed the significance of a Leninist perception of trade unions in socialism, the unity and action ability of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and its close ties with the CPCZ.

Today all this seems to be a matter of course to us but you yourselves know very well that it was necessary to wage a struggle for those values and certainties and that even at present, in the vicinity of our border, a complicated struggle is being waged for preserving the socialist character of trade unions.

We in the trade unions defend the fundamental interests of the workers class and other working people. We are consolidating thereby at the same time the socialist society and its democratic nature. The trade unions can achieve that only if they see at the same time to the economic development, production growth, plan fulfillment, the accumulation of national income and its equitable distribution. What we are concerned with is the solution of fundamental problems and conditions of people's life and work, their permanent social security. I am happy to state that this is precisely the line being pursued by your trade union organization under the conditions of your workplace. The activity of trade unionists of the Gemer area bears out conclusively that our trade union movement is backing the goals formulated by the 16th party congress. We are convinced that the development of your initiative will be concretely reflected in a further production and labor productivity growth and in a creative contribution to the prosperity of your area's enterprises and thus also to the overall advancement of our society.

Cadre Changes Named

AU171615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 81 pp 1,2

[Report signed by RUDE PRAVO correspondent (JJ): "The Joint Meeting of Supreme Trade Union Bodies Has Ended; The 10th All-Trade Union Congress Convened"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 12 May--The 2-day plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], held jointly with the plenary session of the Czech and Slovak trade union councils, continued on Tuesday.

During the meeting, URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann submitted proposals for cadre changes. On the Presidium's proposal, the 12th URO plenary session released Jolana Bakosova, Eva Strnadova and Vera Wawreczkova from their posts in the URO Presidium. At the same time, the plenary meeting agreed to URO candidate members Marie Bohusova and Marie Frybortova becoming URO members. Zoltan Kramec, URO member and until now director of state forests, the Slovenska Lupca enterprise, was elected URO secretary, memberof the URO Presidium and URO Secretariat. The following persons were elected members of URO Presidium: Marie Bohusova, head of the supply section of the Research Institute of Forest Economy in Zvolen; Marie Frybortova, scientific worker of the philosophy department at Prague's Charles University; Anna Getmancukova, URO member, gearing milling-machine operator in the CKD Lokomotivka-Sokolovo in Prague;

Terezie Kounovska, URO member, chairwoman of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's enterprise committee in Autobrzdy Jablonec, enterprise 03, in Rakovnik; Jan Lobersiner, URO member, chairman of the Regional Trade Union Council of the South Bohemia Region; and Frantisek Vala, URO member, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Railroad Workers.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES CPCZ'S HISTORIC TASK

AU161753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Party's Historic Task"]

[Excerpt] It is true that the path traversed by the party in the past 60 years was in no way an easy one. It was necessary to overcome quite a few obstacles--there have been difficulties, and also errors and mistakes. But the party knew how to cope with them; it succeeded in discerning the mistakes in time, and in rectifying them. Our party's immense viability was also proved in the period of the intraparty and social crisis after the 13th congress, when it found both a way out of the disintegration and the strength to return it to its mission.

The CPCZ's historic road convincingly proves that all its victories are tied to loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to the ability to creatively implement them under our conditions, and to a lasting battle against opportunism and sectarianism. Armed with the Leninist doctrine, the party proved that even in a difficult situation, in times of historic reversals and crises, it knows what to do, what is the main thing, and where to direct the working people's strength and activity. It is justly proud of having proved that ability time and again. History proved it when it showed that he who defended Madrid, also defended Prague; when it took its place at the head of the national liberation struggle; and when, after the final defeat of the bourgeoisie, it formulated the program of building socialism. It proved in practice that it is the only political force concerned with the people's happy and content life. The results of the 16th congress are proof that even today it marks out the correct path for further social advance.

Creatively implementing Marxism-Leninism, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, fraternally cooperating in solidarity with revolutionary forces throughout the world, and consistently utilizing the CPSU's experience--all these are the main sources of the successes achieved by us in our 60-year history. And it is also one of the greatest lessons taught us by history: Any weakening of the Leninist principles that had been tested by time, any disruption of the Leninist course always brought us heavy losses and damages. To consolidate the party's unity, to preserve loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and creatively to implement it in the party's policy and activity--this is the historic legacy that we must guard like the apple of our eye.

Our party's high authority is also based on the fact that it was and is a firm component of the international communist and workers movement. We Czechoslovak communists are bound to the other communist and workers parties by a common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and a common struggle to build communism. We are bound together by firm ties with all progressive forces of the world. We support them and we know that the combat unity of those forces is a source of succor and support for us also.

It would not be possible to realize the bold plans of building the advanced socialist society without close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and especially the Soviet Union. The successes we have achieved in building socialism are inseparably bound to that cooperation.

Internationalist principles belong to the pivotal legacy of the history of our party. They form the lasting foundation of the CPCZ's and CSSR's approach to international problems and the endeavors for international detente, lasting peace and progress. In the spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the CPCZ will always act for the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, for the unification of all anti-imperialist forces in the battle for peace.

In recalling today the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, we are justified in saying that the party's birth is one of the most significant events in the life of our nations. Under the leadership of their party, our people achieved historic victories. The working man is now a free and sovereign master and manager of his country. The dreams and longings of the revolutionary fighters of the workers movement have come true.

We are drawing both inspiration and strength to solve the current tasks from the CPCZ's glorious history. Having learned from the past, and filled with unbreakable faith in the victory of our ideals, we are now creating the communist future.

ROLE OF NATIONAL FRONT IN ELECTORAL PROCESS NOTED

LD191024 Prague CTK in English 0818 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CETEKA)--The ongoing preparations for the general elections, to be held in Czechoslovakia June 5-6, prove the important and unique role of the National Front in the Czechoslovak system of socialist democracy.

All candidates seeking election as deputies to representative bodies at all levels are always candidates of the National Front which is a political expression of the union of the working people from towns and rural areas. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the National Front groups four other Czech and Slovak political parties, and social and group interest organizations.

The present irreplaceable position of the National Front stems from the historical experience of the Czechoslovak people, and was enshrined in the 1960 Constitution of Socialist Czechoslovakia. The formation of a united, broad front of democratic and progressive forces was sought by Czechoslovak communists already in the 1930's, the time of class struggles between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, in a situation when domestic and international reaction began to threaten the very existence of the Czechoslovak Republic. One of the causes of the demise of prewar Czechoslovakia was that opposition of the bourgeois parties prevented the formation of a united popular anti-fascist front.

The National Front, seeking restoration of Czechoslovakia on new, equitable and democratic principles, came into existence on the initiative of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the course of the struggle against fascism and during the national and democratic revolution. The first program of restoration of the postwar Czechoslovak state was formulated by the government of the National Front of the Czechs and Slovaks in Kosice in April 1945.

In February 1948, action committees of the National Front were established all over Czechoslovakia, in communities, districts, regions as well as in factories and institutions, to mobilize all progressive forces and thwart the attempts of reactionary forces to stage a coup.

The National Front has become the guarantor of broad participation of all people in the management and administration of the socialist state, and therefore also organizes elections in Czechoslovakia. Its role does not rest only in preparing and conducting the elections. Its share in the development of socialist democracy is evident in the entire election process. Through National Front bodies, voters participate in the nomination and selection of candidates to the Federal Assembly, the highest body of state power, the Czech and the Slovak National Councils as supreme bodies of both parts of the Czechoslovak Federation, and national committees as bodies of state power and administration.

On the platform of the National Front, election programs are drafted, specifying the tasks of economic and social development for the next five years for the various communities, towns, districts and regions.

COLOTKA CALLS UPCOMING ELECTIONS 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD181812 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Nitra, West Slovakia, 18 May (CETEKA)--The elections in Czechoslovakia are no empty bourgeois democratic bargaining, a struggle of political parties for power and for votes, but a constructive dialogue between candidates and voters, aimed at providing the best possible conditions for peaceful work and life of the broad strata of the working people", Slovak Premier Peter Colotka has said.

Addressing a pre-election meeting at the college of agriculture here, Peter Colotka who is also Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee said that the Czechoslovak electoral system is a typical expression of socialist democracy, of the extensive participation of workers in the country's management and administration. This applies to both the participation of voters in selecting candidates and to the drafting and implementation of election programs.

Peter Colotka pointed at the results achieved in the Nitra District's economic development. Industrial production, especially in the engineering and consumer goods industry, rose by 36.2 percent, a faster pace than in the whole of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia. General living conditions improved, for example, as a result of voluntary work of the people. The number of places in nursery schools increased by 42.9 per cent, in creches by 61.3 per cent; and the network of services for the population was extended.

Peter Colotka went on to say that whatever problem of present or future development--growth of labour productivity, raising the export capability of the economy and ensuring production--is discussed, there always emerges the necessity of faster and more consistent application of scientific-technological progress. This task was also emphasized by the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. Effective solution of questions of scientific-technological progress, linking the scientific-technological revolution with socialist achievements is one of the key, long-term strategic tasks.

The program adopted by the 16th party congress has set more complicated and demanding tasks in education. What is the main and new factor of the program is the demand for high quality and effectiveness in all spheres, including educational work and an important part in forming new socialist man is to be played by the school, Peter Colotka said.

He said that on this year's 60th anniversary of foundation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people recall with pride the party's revolutionary struggles, the generation of its founders, all those who laid the foundations of socialism in Czechoslovakia. At the same time, they remember the duty to expand the material and intellectual wealth by building an advanced socialist society.

JAKES CHAIRS CPCZ AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES MEETING

LD182024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries of the party regional committees for agriculture and food was held today in Prague. The meeting was chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting were Julius Varga, director of a party Central Committee department, ministers of agriculture and food and of forestry and water management, and representatives of the relevant trade unions, the Union of Cooperative Farmers and the Socialist Union of Youth.

Attention was paid mainly to the securing of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in agriculture and the food industry, forestry and water management. The participants emphasized the significance of the party's work in the realization and control of the fulfillment of tasks, the development of the initiative of the working people and the improvement of cadre work. Also discussed at the meeting was the impact ofthe fulfillment of the 1981 plan on the tasks connected with the preparation of the 1982 draft plan. The progress of spring work, harvest preparations and the current tasks in animal production from the viewpoint of ensuring supplies of foodstuffs to the market in 1980 were also assessed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 'SET OF MEASURES' CRITICIZED

AU181113 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 May 1981 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 350-word "SD"-signed report, entitled "Toward Fulfilling the Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress," on the 15 May session of the East Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee. The session, which was devoted to current tasks in party work, was addressed by Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the regional CPCZ committee. Tesar reportedly "critically pointed out some negative experiences in industrial enterprises. Their managers and supervisors approach the implementation of the Set of Measures formally and dilatorily and are not enlisting the work collectives for a creative, active solution of tasks. That is why the session stressed that the impact of the Set of Measures must not be viewed merely in the new indicators but, above all, in every citizen's immediate interest in uncovering hidden potentials, better work and in effectively utilizing scientific-technical development."

Similar criticism was voiced at the 15 May session of the Central Slovaka Regional CPSL Committee, which was addressed by the region's leading secretary V. Pirosik. According to B. Schenkova's 450-word report in Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 May on page 1, Pirosik "drew critical attention to the fact that in spite of the attention that party bodies and organizations have been devoting to implementing the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy, no results have been achieved yet." According to Pirosik, the "general agreement with the'Set' is not sufficiently reflected in the managerial bodies' and managerial employees' practical activity."

RUDE PRAVO ON NEED TO PUSH PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT

AU190832 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Invest Intelligently"]

[Excerpt] There is no doubt that investment projects in the sphere of fuels and energy must be financed from the state budget, and that new construction will greatly predominate. In other sectors it will be necessary to put emphasis on reconstruction and modernization. Understandably, other branches also receive investment funds allocated to them by the plan, but they do not get it for everything they would like. In this connection it is necessary to keep in mind the principle of the Set of Measures that charges economic production units with creating their own investment means and with those to fund the greater part of their needs.

At first glance it might seem that it is a formal affair--instead of paying for capital projects from one pocket, they are being paid for from another. But it is not like that--the necessity of creating one's own resources is designed to lead to an almost painstaking assessment of that for which they are to be spent. And precisely that--when it comes to decisionmaking about investments--has been appreciably lacking to date.

Other necessary changes should occur as soon as possible in assessing--usually on the level of departments or economic production units--who is to receive investment capital and for what, and what that investment capital will influence and how effectively. It is almost startling to learn that exporting enterprises were receiving the least investment capital in the past. Now, when there is so much talk about the necessity to boost our economy's export potential by all means, investment capital should be, above all, chanelled into production that is doing well in the international goods exchange. There are quite a few production lines manufacturing highly profitable goods for export, and yet--from time to time--closing them and introducing different--usually not very effective--production programs is contemplated. And even less understandable is that such proposals are submitted by people holding the title of economist. One might argue that the new programs are also only small production but the socialist economy is not a lake in which the big fish swallows the small one. Here is one example to illustrate it: On a few sports pistols that can be carried in a handbag we make as much profit abroad as on one passenger car. And despite that, the closure--instead of expansion--of the aforementioned production line has been contemplated several times.

FOJTIK ATTENDS 14 MAY GOTTWALD MEMORIAL CEREMONY

LD151634 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Our homeland yesterday marked the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ, and on this occasion, a memorial to Klement Gottwald, prominent representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement, was unveiled in Olomouc. A CPCZ Central Committee delegation, headed by Secretary Jan Fojtik, took part in the ceremony.

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR ANC--The CSSR National Front Central Committee has donated material help equivalent to Kcs1.7 million to the African National Congress--"the representative of the national liberation movement of the Republic of South Africa." The help, meant for refugee camps, consists of sleeping bags, camping chairs, cooking utensils, "hygienic needs" and consumer goods. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 81 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH SFRY--A 3-year CSSR-SFRY agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health care and medical sciences was signed in Belgrade on Friday. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 81 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CONGO--A program of cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of the Congo for the 1981-83 period has been signed in Brazzaville. This program will considerably contribute to the development of mutual cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, information, health and sport. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 81 p 7 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH GREEK MARXISTS--Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks in Prague with Stavros Zorbalas, general secretary of the Athens Center for Marxist Research. A protocol was signed at the close of their talks. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 81 p 2 AU]

MAN THREATENING TO BLOW UP U.S. EMBASSY OVERPOWERED

LD191148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] PAP has issued sensational news: This morning a man entered the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and demanded to be taken to Okecie Airport and then by aircraft to the United States. He threatened to use a bomb held in a briefcase. Embassy staff left the building and called the militia who overpowered him. At present, his identity and the contents of the briefcase are being checked.

FURTHER ON KANIA 16 MAY KATOWICE ADDRESS TO MINERS

LD182240 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts from speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 16 May at a precongress meeting of party activists from collieries and mining enterprises in Zabrze, Katowice Voivodship--recorded]

[Text] I am very glad to participate in today's mining conference of the party aktiv of the voivodship's coal industry. The deliberations have yielded a great deal of material for reflection. This was a truly fervent party discussion. It was sharp and critical and penetrated all spheres of our life. It did not spare any echelon of the party direction or functioning, including the central leadership. The period during which we are conducting this debate will, no doubt, go down in history since the fate of our country, the fate of socialism, is in the balance. We have to overcome difficulties and gain control of conflicts the like of which our country has never experienced in all its history. We have to put a stop to the most dangerous strike phase of the conflicts. We have outlined a program for socialist renewal. Its shape was drawn at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum.

In the course of the debates comrades have been expressing various ideas and various assessments. Criticism has been leveled against the pace of transformation in our country, and against the inadequate militant spirit of party action, including that of central echelons. The discussion, from Comrade Zabinski's paper to the remarks of the last speaker, expresses the unbreakable conviction that there can be no retreat from this line because this is the will of the party and because it gives the most profound expression to the feelings and thoughts of the working class, of the brotherhood of miners of which you form a part, which you represent and whose ideas you express.

I am profoundly convinced that our congress, formulating the program and shape of the socialist renewal for the coming years, outlining the path to overcome the economic troubles, making--as has correctly been proposed here--an assessment of what happened in Poland and what should have happened, an assessment of the functioning of all party cells, including the central cell, over the past months since the memorable September Central Committee plenum at which we outlined the course of the socialist renewal, our congress will definitely confirm that line. It will also demonstrate that there is no turning back from it. This is the tone of all meetings which are taking place prior to the congress; this is the tone of discussions at report-back and election meetings in the party.

The hope that we will get back onto the straight road, that we will manage to overcome the most acute crisis and establish the great authority of the party and its standing among the working class, that we will manage to get Poland back onto the course of undisrupted socialist development, is being expressed. But this hope is accompanied by tiredness, for the crisis makes itself felt in all spheres of life from the home economy up to the discussions at party meetings with near comrades. This tiredness is the effect of great difficulties and a psychological overload that is derived from reflection on what has happened in our country. These discussions are also accompanied by various fears. There are sufficient grounds for fears. The situation is not changing at the rate we would like. It is time to look for answers to the questions which have been put here.

Is it going to get better? After making a realistic assessment everything must be done so that things do not get worse during the initial period but become more just than ever before. We must bear this in mind as a party with respect to all decisions, in the evaluation of people, as regards their remuneration, as regards placing responsibility on the basis of all that has happened and all that is happening.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the Central Committee wants to come to the congress with an answer that is in conformity with the party's expectations. That is why a special commission was established at the 10th Central Committee plenum to launch various measures designed at accelerating the process of settling accounts, of taking to task those most guilty of the crisis that developed in our country.

We have submitted the programmatic assumptions to the congress debate. This document is burdened, no doubt, by considerable shortcomings. We have come across this. However, in the discussion the conviction prevails that it constitutes an adequate basis to formulate at the congress--on the basis of this document and of the debate which will take place during the precongress period--a realistic and viable program of socialist renewal. We have submitted the precepts for changes in the party statute.

At their foundation is a concern to introduce Leninist norms of party functioning into our party life. They create the sources of its strength. They release the energy, the intellectual potential, of party people. They will promote a good frame of mind in all communists who want to embark, together with the entire party, on the toil of getting the country out of the great difficulties in which it has found itself.

These statutory regulations aim at creating the essential guarantees for the protection of our socialist development and our party from successive shocks, from the successive twists about which you have spoken here. These guarantees lie in the party's profound democratism, starting with the elections which will promote the emergence of that which is most bold--the examination of party activists by the echelons, the elected party echelons.

Finally, we will introduce regulations into the party statute governing the possibility of holding positions for a closely defined period. There is a proposal for two terms of office. This should primarily affect the executive echelons in our party. Routine is a danger here. It seems that we should do everything to consolidate the position of party echelons with respect to the executive bodies: the Central Committee with respect to the Politburo; the voivodship committees with respect to the executives; elected echelons with respect to the party apparatus. This is essential for the party and is an important element in its dynamism and functioning. However, it must be shaped in such a way that it serves the whole party and can be controlled by the party echelons.

We shall go to the congress with the draft of the document on stabilizing the national socioeconomic situation. This is a difficult subject. Government plans in this sphere have not met with an enthusiastic reception. I do not think that in the period preceding the party congress it will be possible to create a program clear enough to satisy everyone. We face a difficult path because the situation is dramatic. I do not want to repeat here all the factors and all the phenomena in this situation. You are well aware of them. Every family feels them, for instance when shopping. You have mentioned acute shortages of goods. We tried to sort out the shortages in deliveries of meat and other food products through rationing. Much also needs to be done to introduce order here. But this is a rationing which applies to a smaller number of goods than were available in Silesia 2 or 3 years ago. [sentence as heard] Hence the criticisms are so sharp.

Now to matters of public law and order. There are enough reasons to worry about the state of public order and public calm. The comrades have stressed with great sensitivity the need for respect for law and for the rule of law. This is exactly how we see it. We have no problem with violations of law by the organs of order. Such violations are only marginal, isolated incidents. They are meeting with a sharp reaction, especially by the leading-echelons of the organs of prosecution and administration of justice, and with great sensitivity by our party. It should always be thus.

You have been stressing here the case of Otwock. However, Otwock is mainly an expression of anarchy in the sphere of social discipline. The minister of home affairs and the leadership of home affairs did not lack restraint and prudence when they realized that the Otwock mob was a crowd consisting of, shall we say, very young people, many of them accompanied by children. As I have been informed, the results of such an intervention could have been very dangerous.

One thing, however, is certain: We cannot tolerate such phenomena. Anyway they were not unique. Today your voivodship police chief informed me that last night an attempt was made by 30 or so young people to cause a disturbance. The attempt was ended by the resolute but civilized reaction of the police, supported by more than 60 cab drivers. All the culprits have been arrested and detained in accordance with the law. [applause]

On our part we should make every effort to strengthen the position and prestige of these organs which guard the law, the rule of law and public order. All those who are interested in paralyzing these organs are making a concentrated attack on them, their work and their positions.

Katowice Voivodship plays a special role in overcoming the economic crisis, due especially to the immense potential concentrated here and the nature of industry, especially the coal industry.

We must also take a long-term look at mining. What should be done? What funds should be allocated? What systems should be introduced to make the miners' work not only easier and safer, but also more productive? A good number of proposals have been made here from this rostrum. I can say that from my own experience long ago, in my youth, I know what hard work is. Today I can say that the job is not easy, as you have stressed in conversations with me. I am aware of my responsibility to the party and to you for what has been entrusted to me; not only for how we work, but for the results.

I am convinced, however, that there is no harder work than miner's toil. There is no work more dangerous than the struggle with nature for coal. And there is no work more responsible than yours. That is how it has always been. It is particularly important today, when we have no small reserves in our economy, among them economizing and the people's initiative, which must be awakened. But the great opportunity is to improve coal extraction. For that reason our responsibility is so great. I am deeply convinced--I repeat what is stressed when the Central Committee entrusted me with my heavy duty--that I profoundly believe the time will come when workers, working people in general, will call the party: "our party". That depends on our work. It depends on the activities of the Central Committee, on its status, on its moral prestige. And this depends on the activity of every party organization and every party member.

I would like to wish this for you, for the voivodship committee, for the executive and for Comrade Zabinski, who proves to be a man of foresight in fighting for the interests of Katowice Voivodship, which was recently reinforced by Comrade Gabrys in the work of the Politburo.

I think that all this will favor the consolidation of the position of the voivodship as the main forge of the strength of People's Poland. Thank you for your attention.

WASZCZUK, KLASA ATTEND COOPERATIVE PARTY MEETINGS

LD190846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] As we have already reported, in many workplaces and localities throughout the country, works party conferences were held yesterday. The program and election meeting of the Basic Party Organization (PDP) at the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" [worker's cooperative publishing house] was attended by Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. A report-back and election conference was also held in Warsaw at the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch". It was attended by representatives of several dozen party organizations active within the cooperative.

A new works committee was elected, as well as delegates to the district and Warsaw report-back and election conference of the PZPR. The conference was attended by Jozef Klasa, chief of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

PZPR, SD PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS HOLD MEETINGS

LD181950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The parliamentary groups of the PZPR and the Democratic Party [SD] held separate meetings today. They discussed several important issues linked with the country's life and parliamentary activity.

The topics of the reports and discussions at the PZPR parliamentary party meeting were preparations for the economic reform; a program of stabilization measures; the trade unions bill; and the Sejm's work on the bill for controlling publications and displays.

During examination of the reports on the state of the economy, the stabilization program and the economic reform plans it was stated that these documents are too generalized. Coal mining problems were tackled; coal is one of the main current (?sources) of foreign currency, enabling us to improve the balance of payments and to pay off debts. It was stressed that hasty decisions by the Ministry of Mining, which holds insufficient consultations with the workforces, cause friction among the mining collectives, which in turn has a negative effect on their work results. It was recognized as a very urgent matter to pass the act on trade unions. This would allow many current troublesome issues affecting plants and the country in general to be settled, issues emerging from, among other things, pluralism in the Polish trade union movement. Certain problems emerging from the government's contacts with the trade unions and also concerning the information system in Poland (?were raised) by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The meeting was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Problems linked with the report on the state of the economy and with the stabilization program were discussed at the SD parliamentary party meeting. Chairman of the SD Central Committee, Prof Edward Kowalczyk participated. Particular attention was given to issues connected with small-scale production.

ZSL CONFERENCE REPORTS INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

LD181828 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--It was announced on 18 May in Warsaw, at a conference of secretaries of ZSL voivodship committees, that the ZSL has 480,000 members, 72 percent of which were individual peasants. Last year the ranks of ZSL members increased by 23,000 people.

The main tasks of the ZSL's current political work are the strengthening of rural institutions and party circles. ZSL members are to engage even more actively in the process of socialist renewal, primarily in the countryside, to restore the role of People's Councils and agricultural self-management.

In the coming months, all members of the ZSL will take part in working out the drafts of two major documents: an ideological declaration and a political program. They will also take part in discussion on the programmatic directions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress to which the PZPR has invited the entire people.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT DOLNA TALKS END IN 'FIASCO'

LD181831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The talks held recently in the Dolna Odra powerplant between the leadership of the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and the interim consultative commission of power industry workers of NSZZ Solidarity have ended in fiasco.

Thus we have a new flash point that is just as dangerous as the one which was luckily eliminated in the mining industry recently through the introduction of a so-called "mobilization" fund.

In the miners' case, there was a threat of halting Saturday coal extraction. This time there is the imminent danger of a drastic cut in the production of electricity. In both cases, the results would be identical: the breakdown of the energy system and Poland's economic collapse.

The main reason for the dispute between the Solidarity organization in the power industry and the ministry's leadership is the implementation of the pay agreements concluded last year in the Katowice steel factory and in Gdansk. The main point is the item of the agreement in which the ministry agreed to equalize this year the wages of the average power industry worker with those binding in the metallurgical industry. The dispute does not concern only money, but also the standing of the profession of power industry worker.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY MEDIA ACCESS TALKS RESUME

Right to Weeklies Confirmed

LD190858 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--After several-day interval talks concerning access to mass media were resumed here today between the team of the Council of Ministers committee for trade unions and the Solidarity National Consultative Commission.

The delegations of the two sides are headed by their press spokesmen: Jozef Barecki (government) and Janusz Onyszkiewicz (Solidarity).

The sides are discussing point 8 of National Consultative Commission's stand which says that Solidarity union should have the possibility to publish its own materials on some columns in regional newspapers which are not organs of political parties. Solidarity representatives have submitted some detailed proposals concerning this point. [words indistinct] should prevent errors in economic and social policy and a development of institutions providing for a timely warning against negative phenomena. Says the document: Manifesting through all of its work the irreversibility of too vague. [as received]

The successive two points of the National Consultative Commission's stand say that major regional Solidarity chapters should have the right to publish their own local weeklies and that the circulation of "SOLIDARITY" weekly ought to be considerably increased.

The realization of these two postulates is connected with the problem of providing Solidarity with a definite amount of paper which is in an ever shorter supply. The production of paper in Poland is diminishing steadily. (In the first quarter of the present year it dropped by 9 percent). The deficit will become even larger unless an increase in coal production ensures sufficient supplies of electricity to the paper-making industry. Poland is also short of hard currency needed to buy the necessary components for the production of paper. If the situation in the production of paper does not improve, further significant cuts in the publication of all Polish newspapers must be expected.

The government side has confirmed the right of the union's regional centres to have their own local weeklies. The decision as to which centres will be publishing them belongs to the National Consultative Commission. The amount of paper needed for these publications have been defined, too.

Talks End

LD182236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Talks at the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw between government and Solidarity working groups on access of the Solidarity union to the mass media have ended.

Specifically, discussion was on Solidarity's access to the press. During the talks, a convergence of opinion was achieved on Solidarity publishing its material in specially selected columns of "Czytelnik" and in regional papers which are not political party mouthpieces, until the publication of their own local weeklies. During the next meeting, planned for 20 May, there is to be discussion of problems facing enterprise newspapers and radio networks and of the issue of allocating Soldarity an appropriate amount of office material and material for their own small-scale printing facilities.

BYDGOSZCZ MKZ PRESS CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT TALKS

LD181846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] office of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz concerning the talks between the government and Solidarity on the 19 March events in Bydgoszcz. On 7 April a Solidarity special working group prepared a document outlining the stance of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity on this matter. The document states, among other things, that the introduction of the police and the security service into the voivodship People's Council [WRN] conference hall was against the law. Solidarity demanded that explanations be given by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, and that if these explanations were not sufficient to clear him of the accusations made against him he should be removed from his post. Solidarity also demanded that the commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia be fired for preparing and carrying out repressive action, and a public admission of the guilt of the former voivodas of Bydgoszcz.

The document formed a basis for last week's talks. It has been established that discussions on forming conclusions with regard to the actions of the commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia can only be held when investigations have been completed. The government side proposed to Bydgoszcz Solidarity that Deputy Premier Mach be invited to a press conference, and such an invitation was issued today. The government side also assured Solidarity that Solidarity will be given the internal affairs minister's report on the Bydgoszcz events and that Solidarity will be allowed to publicize the report among union members. However, the document has not yet been received by Solidarity.

Assurances were given that by 28 May of this year, Polish television's first program will show a program about the Bydgoszcz events. The program will contain statements by Bydgoszcz councillors and MKZ Solidarity members, and a film made during the disturbance by the police.

BIALYSTOK SOLIDARITY MKZ CANCELS STRIKE ALERT

LD181830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Today's plenary session of the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] of NSZZ Solidarity of Bialystok region approved the results of the talks held on 14 May with representatives of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia concerning the incident that occurred on 2 May in Kuznica Bialostocka. An unjustified use of direct force by policemen against a member of Solidarity, Jan Kowalewski, occurred there.

The MKZ of Bialystok region has called off, as of today, the strike alert and the strike that was planned for tomorrow. At the same time a decision has been made to ask the National Consultative Commission to create a group to watch over the next stages of the investigation [of the incident].

FIREMEN ANNOUNCE WORK SLOWDOWN FOR 22 MAY

NC182240 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (AFP)--Poland's firemen will answer only emergency calls on Friday as a protest to support their demand for Saturdays off, the newspaper KURIER POLSKI said tonight.

The decision was in line with a nationwide movement for a five-day work week with Saturdays free.

But the firemen were prepared to call off the partial work stoppage if their claims were met before Friday, the newspaper said.

Because their jobs are considered vital to the public, Polish firemen are not allowed to strike.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS SCORE RATIONING SYSTEM

LD190926 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--The Industrial Branch Trade Unions told today representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that the functioning of the rationing system has evoked much dissatisfaction among the society and proved a total failure as regards its organization.

The final straw which brought forth a wave of sharp criticism of the system was the ministry's decision to demand the handing over of part of food coupons by people on organized holiday sojourns. The branch unions lodged a firm protest against that move.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has prepared proposals to alter and improve the system of rationing which are to be examined by trade unions.

SEJM MAY ANNUL CONTROVERSIAL PENSION, SALARY DECREES

LD190658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Much emotion and social criticism has been evoked for a long time by two 1972 decrees, one on pension provisions for people occupying leading state and political posts and one on the salaries of these people.

The Sejm Commission for Labor and Social Affairs has, as we know, appealed to the Sejm Presidium to bring about prompt revocation of these decrees. From information recently obtained from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and the office of the Council of Ministers, it emerges that perhaps before the spring session of the Sejm is up these decrees will be annulled. It is not yet fully clear concerning the final concept of the principles on salaries and pension provisions for people occupying leading posts.

LUBLIN PROSECUTOR BEGINS 'SCANDAL' INVESTIGATION

LD190544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor in Lublin has begun an investigation into the matter of raising the standard of apartments in Zamosc in 1975-80. The basis for the prosecutor's action is the results of a checkup carried out by the Lublin representation of the Supreme Chamber of Control. It uncovered a Z4.7 million excess over and above the original estimates of the cost for repairing and redecorating and fitting out 102 apartments in the historic old town district and in new buildings used almost exclusively by people who held leading posts.

The checkup revealed that in the old town, where restoration work was carried out, the practice was to join up several apartments into one large one with above-standard floor area, and to modify their fittings. The costs connected with this were covered by the voivodship directorate for the expansion of towns and rural settlements, the urban office, the Zamosc branch of the ancient monuments conservation workshop and others.

It is worth adding that this matter was initially handled by the Zamosc prosecutor's office, but because of social criticism and publicity that members of the Zamosc prosecutor's office also took advantage of these facilities, there arose a suspicion concerning the office's objectivity in conducting the case.

BILL FOR WARSAW UPRISING MEDAL TO BE CONSIDERED

LD182302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] As PAP's parliamentary reporter has been informed, a 1944 Warsaw Insurgents' Cross is to be inaugurated as an expression of recognition of those who took an active part in the Warsaw uprising. The bill was presented in the Sejm by seventeen deputies at the intiative of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. The cross will also be awarded posthumously. The Sejm commissions for legislative work and for national defense will meet on 20 May to discuss the deputies' bill.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS ATTEMPT ON POPE'S LIFE

AU181129 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 81 p 7

[M. Berezowski commentary: "The Criminal Attempt on the Life of the Pope"]

[Text] The shots fired in St. Peter's Square on Wednesday afternoon not only hit John Paul II; they also deeply wounded the feelings of all Poles and of all people of good will. There are no words severe enough to condemn the criminal minds that conceived the plan behind the attempt on the life of the leader of the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of all continents.

The "Polish Pope," recently enthroned in the Apostolic See, has won the respect, friendship and affection both among believers and nonbelievers by his humane posture, by his activity to bring about understanding among peoples, by his outstanding talents and energies. On his frequent trips to countries located close to or far from the Vatican the Pope learned about realities of the present-day world and promoted the understanding of them to the rank of an imperative. We all remember well John Paul II's pilgrimage to his fatherland and the cordial reception given to him by it.

From the very first days of his pontificate John Paul II has devoted his attention to the cause of peace. His voice as a Pole, as a priest, as an intellectual, a voice of common sense and moderation, could be heard from the Vatican, from the tribune of the United Nations and from the cemetery of peoples in Oswiecim during the visit to Poland; we have heard him speaking about the supreme value of peace for all states.

Pope Wojtyla has introduced the principle of "open doors"--of direct contact with thousands and hundreds of thousands of people. It was a thing never practiced in the Vatican before. For the pope and his audiences it has had its advantages, but at the same time it has been potentially risky, exposing the pope to danger.

The attack in St. Peter's Square has confirmed that for terrorism there is nothing sacred and there are no limits. It has confirmed that in a brutal and sinister manner, with the shedding of the pope's blood. We have not accepted the attempts on the lives of politicans and statesmen, which, unfortunately, have been recurring too frequently in various parts of the globe. However, in recent times no one has raised a hand against the spiritual eminence ranking among the supreme in the world. That line has now been overstepped.

The rampancy of terrorism has many causes. They include injustices committed daily, violence inherent in many political processes, and cultural collisions in the unevenly developed world. However, no matter on what grounds terrorism might arise, it must on no account be justified. It is a manifestation of basically irrational criminality which does not settle anything and brings only tragedy.

We still do not know the motives which drove the perpetrator or perpetrators of the criminal attack in St. Peter's Square. The facts about the attempt and about its conditions must be published. However, nothing can justify the foul attempt on the life of John Paul II.

At this grave moment we join the "Polish Pope" and wish him a speedy recovery and many years of pontificate. We condemn the crime in the most severe manner. We are convinced that John Paul II will still do a great deal for the benefit of peace and for building a better world.

GOVERNMENT MAKES DECISION ON COORDINATION OF AID

LD190906 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--The Government Presidium took a decision on the coordination of transport and distribution of food aid from abroad (?and) gifts from foreign donors and organization earmarked (?for) institutions supervised by the minister of health and social welfare and the minister of education as well as for the Polish Welfare Committee, the Polish Red Cross and the Charity Commission of the Episcopate will be from now on carried by Polish transport enterprises.

This decision came in response to press criticism of the government's sluggishness in resolving the problem of food aid from abroad, especially the Polish communities in the USA.

PAP REPORTS CEMA TRADE PLANS AFTER MOSCOW MEETING

LD181738 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--A PAP observer reports on the outcome of the CEMA Executive Committee session, which has been held in Moscow, devoted to preparing material to be presented for examination and adoption at the 35th council session.

A protocol on extending the 1981-85 treaty with regard to tractor and agricultural machinery specialization provides for reciprocal deliveries over that period to the value of over 4.2 billion convertible rubles. Poland will export 29 items and import 105. For example, Poland will import heavy wheeled and tracked tractors and special machines for soil tilling from the USSR; machines for vegetable growing and horticulture from Bulgaria; and machines for cleaning grain from the GDR. Poland will export potato-picking combines, mineral fertilizer spreaders, grain sowers and plant protection equipment.

In the context of the 10-year period of implementing the comprehensive program of socialist integration, Poland, by granting investment credits of approximately R1 billion for the development of the extraction industry has, within the framework of payment for these credits, secured long-term (12-20 years) additional deliveries of considerable quantities of raw materials, including 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas a year, 1 million tons of oil, 4,000 tons of cellulose and 2.5 million tons of iron ore. From an initial analysis it emerges that Poland's trade turnover with CEMA countries in the 1981-85 period will increase by about one quarter, as compared with 1976-80. The biggest growth in Polish exports will come from machinery and equipment--almost 40 percent--and this group of goods should amount to over 60 percent of Poland's total trade turnover.

In this 5-year period a considerable part of the CEMA member-countries demands for raw materials and fuel will be supplied by reciprocal deliveries; moreover, the main supplier of energy-carriers, fuel and raw materials will be, as until now, the Soviet Union.

PAP CITES ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD181646 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--In connection with the meeting of Polish journalists with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the 10th anniversary of the signing in Warsaw of the treaty on the basis for normalizing relations between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG, the paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes in a Bonn dispatch:

At the meeting the chancellor stated that the course of events in Poland is being observed in Bonn with enormous interest, and that the FRG has responded positively to the request for help. However, he does not want the impression to arise that anyone is interfering in Poland's internal affairs. Schmidt said constant dialogue with Polish party and state leaders is an integral part of European normalization.

The chancellor considers that, in accordance with the statements of Western states, dialogue with the Soviet Union is essential. Primarily this concerns negotiations on limiting "Eurostrategic" arms.

A repeated theme at the meeting, ZYCIE WARSZAWY adds, was the question of FRG-Polish relations and the role of Poland in Europe. Schmidt recalled the Polish initiatives, starting with the plan and ending with the proposal, to convene a disarmament conference. He considers that at the Madrid conference a decision can be taken on convening it. Schmidt repeated that Poland should be an important partner in European detente. A thousand years of existence of the state is of enormous historic significance for Poland. The chancellor declared that differences in views do not rule out good relations, which have already been considerably normalized between Poland and the FRG.

GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD190848 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May (PAP)--An agreement on this year's supply of goods and payments was signed between Poland and China here today.

The value of this year's turnover between the two countries will amount to 203 million Swiss francs, 101 million of which will be Polish export to China.

The agreement indicates that the structure of the Polish [word indistinct] China has undergone a slight change (?oriented on) a bigger share of raw materials and a smaller share of agricultural and food products.

This year Poland will supply to China precision and measurement tools, engine spares, machine tools, compressors, ships and excavators, metallurgical products and others. Poland will import from China 2,000 tons of pork, rice, fruit and vegetable preserves, tea, nuts, textiles and apparel, etc.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 May 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message sent by PZPR First Secretary S. Kania, Council of State Chairman H. Jablonski and Premier W. Jaruzelski to CSSR counterparts on National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government in Prague:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we send fraternal greetings and cordial wishes on your National Day--the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation--to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the peoples of the CSSR.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia have well-founded reasons to be proud of their historic achievements accomplished during the past 36 years of building socialism under the leadership of their vanguard--the CPCZ--which is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year.

Closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries, socialist Czechoslovakia makes an important contribution to enhancing the strength and unity of the socialist community states, to developing international cooperation and to struggling for peace and security of nations.

The unceasing development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation is of good service to the interests of our two states and peoples.

We are convinced that those relations will continue to successfully develop and intensify.

Dear Comrades, on your National Day we send you and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia our cordial wishes for further achievements in building socialism in your country and in completely implementing the 26th CPCZ Congress resolutions in the name of our common cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS NATION'S PLACE IN WARSAW PACT

AU181344 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 81 p 6

[Ryszard Drecki article: "Poland and the Warsaw Pact--Permanent Place"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE TREATY THAT WAS SIGNED IN WARSAW 26 YEARS AGO AND THAT POLITICS AND HISTORY KNOW AS THE WARSAW PACT, WAS A SOURCE FOR POLAND OF NOT JUST MORAL AND PRESTIGE SATISFACTION; THE WARSAW PACT ALSO MEANT REAL STRENGTHENING OF THE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS AND SAFEGUARDS TO FURTHER DEVELOP PEOPLE'S POLAND.

The treaty was signed under very difficult conditions of international politics. The doctrine of "rolling back communism" and the aggressive war preparations connected with it was triumphant in the activities of the Western states. The important fact for us was that the FRG was accepted into the Atlantic Pact and was allowed to be armed. And the FRG did not make it a secret that within the framework of imperialist "accounts" with socialism it wanted to grab at least a third of Polish territory.

Political-Defense Coalition

If the threats stemming from that for Poland and actually for all European nations did not materialize, it was to a great extent through the agency of the mechanism set up on 14 May 1955 in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Krakowskie Przedmiescie.

Looking back to 1955, we can see that the setting up of the socialist political-defense coalition and its development have served two principal tasks. First, the Warsaw Pact has enhanced the security of its members by coordinating their defense efforts and tightening cooperation among the allied armies. Second, it has increased opportunities for activities in favor of the peaceful development of European relations through many joint peace initiatives, among which the joint action in favor of the Polish idea of a European security and cooperation conference has been of special significance.

Such a course of the Warsaw Pact's aims and tasks was consistent with Poland's interests as determined by the tension of the mid-fifties and WITH OUR LONG-TERM EXTERNAL POLITICAL INTERESTS, THE CRUX OF WHICH BOILED DOWN TO ENSURING THE COUNTRY'S SECURITY AGAINST EXTERNAL THREATS AND TO INCREASING--THROUGH COORDINATED ACTIVITY WITH THE ALLIES--THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR OWN ACTIONS IN FAVOR OF EUROPEAN PEACE AND EXTENSIVE COOPERATION AMONG COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

The basic immediate agreement between Poland's national interests and, let us say, the meaning of the Warsaw Pact's existence, has always determined our country's position in relation to the Warsaw Pact. For the past 26 years People's Poland has regarded strengthening and improving the Warsaw Pact as one of its top foreign policy tasks. Poland continues to contribute to the Warsaw Pact's functioning and strength in keeping with its potential--second to the Soviet Union--in population, area, situation, objective economic opportunities and so on.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WARSAW PACT AND OUR ENDURING PLACE IN IT ARE ONE OF THE UNQUESTIONED PREMISES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S THINKING.

Conditions

However, our approach to the Warsaw Pact and to the institutional mechanisms of its organization goes beyond the limits of normal diplomacy and defense policy. The socialist political-defense coalition is to us a phenomenon which is of great significance and is rooted in class and ideology. It represents the existence and development of the socialist community and our role in it and our links with it. THE WARSAW PACT REPRESENTS TO US--NEXT TO CEMA--THE MOST IMPORTANT MANIFOLD STRUCTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY. WE REGARD OUR PARTICIPATION IN THAT STRUCTURE AS ONE OF THE BASIC CONDITIONS THAT DETERMINE POLAND'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION AND PLACE IN THE WORLD.

When he took over as premier, Gen W. Jaruzelski once again listed the issues connected with that in his first Sejm speech: "THE PLACE OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IS AND WILL BE AMONG THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM. THE PRIORITIES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY ARE INVARIABLE.... THE GOVERNMENT WILL SAFEGUARD THEM AND WILL TAKE CONSISTENT MEASURES TO FURTHER DEVELOP THE RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES."

Important Participation

Active participation in the Warsaw Pact--both in its defense and political functions that favor European security and detente--is one of the most important forms of the practical implementation of that line of our foreign policy--a line that is of first importance in the foreign policy of People's Poland.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact 26 years ago has proved by the passage of time to be one of the most important measures in postwar Europe in favor of the continent's peaceful future. Efforts to enhance the strength and defense cooperation of the socialist states assisted by an active and concerted peace policy have been decisive in frustrating the aggressive plans of the most adventurist sections of imperialism, have helped stabilize relations on our continent and have set Europe on a course of detente.

Today the socialist community coalition is facing challenges resulting from a fresh wave of aggressiveness displayed by imperialist forces. It is facing the task of defending the present achievements of detente, OF EXTENDING DETENTE TO THE MILITARY SPHERE AND OF STEMMING THE FURTHER ARMS RACE. All the Warsaw Pact's initiatives in the international arena in the past few months have been governed by those aims.

Poland's participation in the Warsaw Pact's past and present activities is considerable and is noted by the allies and by other countries. The continuation of that participation and its effectiveness are matters of enormous importance in view of our present and future development. THAT IS BECAUSE THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S STRATEGY OF STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND PEACE AND OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS BEING IMPLEMENTED TO THE FULL WITHIN THE WARSAW PACT. It is a strategy that ensures for us and for all the European peoples the external conditions that are absolutely necessary for internal development, for overcoming current difficulties and for creating favorable future prospects.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITES INTERVIEW WITH 'NATO SPY'

AU141908 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 May 81 pp 3, 4

[Wojciech Markiewicz report: "Talking to a Spy"]

[Excerpts] All the doors open and close automatically and are operated by the prison guards, who watch whoever can be let through. Visitors are allowed into the prison on Wednesdays and Fridays.

There is no window in the visitors' room, which measures 4 square meters and is furnished with a table and three chairs. I was waiting for Czeslaw C., who had been sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage in favor, as they say of the intelligence service of a NATO country.

A few minutes later a guard brought in Czeslaw C., who, as I knew, was 44. He was of medium height and thick-set, and spoke nervously as if he wanted to make a clean breast of everything all at once.

My military training, he said, and perhaps the fact that I had been decorated several times and mentioned in dispatches some scores of times helped me to be sent into Saigon in June 1974 to work in the radio center of the Polish delegation in the International Supervisory and Control Commission. I arrived in Saigon and I went dizzy.

I must admit that the vary arrival in Saigon bewildered me. I thought someone had hit me over the head with a club. After all, it was the first time I had left a small provincial town and had made such a long trip.

My childhood was also a factor. My stepfather never ceased to tell me about America, about its riches. He told me that in America dollars lay on the ground to be picked up. I did not see any poverty in Saigon because I frequented exclusively the districts for foreigners. I only saw riches--counters in the shops weighed down with gold. People were so rich that I could not imagine how it was possible to live in such a way. I tried to live like that, and probably the shock of it led me to espionage. Later on I knew that my resistance was weak and my knowledge was poor. Before our departure no one tried to brief us, no one was interested in us, it was enough if you were a good expert. It is true that those matters had been discussed a little before we departed, but the discussion was shallow and insufficient.

My supervisors, watching my liaison with Nguyen Thi Tuoi, a Vietnamese girl, posted me toward the end of 1974 to Da Nang, which is 1,000 km north of Saigon, where I was chief of the radio station. A sister of Tuoi lived in Da Nang, and I was not surprised to receive an invitation to come to supper. Later on I realized that the supper had been organized by the intelligence service to get in touch with me. I came to learn that Tuoi's sister was cooperating with it. During the supper I was acquainted with (Frank Haefner). We talked about so-called Marynia. [girl's name] He gave me his visiting card and asked me to call him if I needed anything.

One day I rang (Haefner), but it was not he who came but (Richard Hayhurst), whom I know by sight and who told me that Frank had left Da Nang. I drove to a secret place, where I asked (Hayhurst) about getting political asylum. He asked me to fill in a questionnaire and said that he would help me, but that it was not easy and I should do him some favors and supply him with the data interesting him. He asked about the military units I knew [in Poland] and about their nature and armament. We could hardly understand each other because my English was very poor, and we agreed to have another meeting.

At that meeting (Hayhurst) was accompanied by (Edward Smith), who spoke Polish. They again asked me about Poland's defenses, but I had to write everything down and sign it. I was then given training in how to make and read secret messages, to use codes, to receive coded radio messages and to mask my activities....I had several such training sessions. I was also given telephone numbers and told to call myself "Jones" ["Dzons"] in telephone conversations.

At one subsequent meeting I was given a miniature camera and told to photograph our radio installations and the officers of the Polish delegation in Saigon. I was also told about the hiding places in the air conditioning installations in the American club in Da Nang, where I was to place information.

When I placed the first items of information in a secret hiding place, I found $150 as my fee. I thought I would also find a passport and I was dismayed a little. I thought: If they already are making a pauper out of me, what will they do later on? I even wanted to back out, but they first frightened me that what they had on me would be enough for a long time in jail and they spread beautiful prospects before me: You will return to Poland and will work for us 3 years--at the most 4 years. They told me that they wanted small items of information, that they would open an account for me in the West and would bring Tuoi to the states. In a word: a happy ending. I then signed a pledge, in several copies, to cooperate with the intelligence service. Before returning to Poland, I was given a suitably tuned radio set (they even gave me a bill for it in my name), a contact address and a note-paper pad with special carbons for secret messages.

I went back to Poland and I thought I was between the devil and the deep blue sea. I was afraid of both sides, I was afraid to report to our militia and I was afraid of not subordinating myself to it. I was hanging in the air.

I received a message in invisible ink, which I developed in keeping with instructions. It told me that I should collect at a certain place a container in the shape of a stone and report the collection.

I found the container with money and strict instructions as to further activities.

Up to my arrest, the "friends"--that was their signature--sent me over 20 coded notes and several such containers, which contained instructions as well as two cameras, films, more code keys, radio spare parts, money and jewelry. Within the same time I sent out up to 20 spying reports and several hundred photographs.

I was doing what they had ordered me to do, but at the same time my fear and my opposition kept on increasing. I did not know what to do, and when I was informed of a meeting at the beginning of 1978 I tried to take my life. I would have succeeded, but my wife saved me.

When I delivered a package with espionage materials for the last time, and then went on to collect a package in another place, I was detained by security service people so quickly that I would not even wag my finger. Investigations, trial, sentence. I betrayed the fatherland and so came close to a sentence of death.

Why did I fail? Today I know that my transfer from Saigon to Da Nang was no accident. It is a pity that at that time I did not take the opportunity to back out. Nor did I take it on returning to Poland when I was asked several times for talks. I kept mum. The upshot: I am here.

I have notebooks and I take down everything. I do not know whether I will succeed, but I would like to write a book about my life: how it happened that I became a spy. I want to tell everything from my birth through my upbringing and the trip to Saigon, and to end with what the prosecutor asked for. I do not want to comment on anything. If my book could be published, let readers draw their own conclusions. I want to devote much space to my naivete and stupidity--at the beginning and later on when my case could be dealt with in another way. I write about that because it may be useful. Anyone reading such a book will realize, without any reminders such as "look out," that one must keep away from such affairs.

What about freedom? It is so remote that it is difficult to plan so far ahead. But when the light goes out and you get under your blanket you think at times: When I am out I will work. You do not even think what kind of work you will do. Things will turn out all right if-your health is good. As you can see, I have no illness on the surface, but at times I feel a pain inside me.

CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD WITH SYRIA SIGNED

LD121348 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by education minister, member of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party regional leadership Muhammad Najib Ahmad, stayed in Poland from 7 to 10 May.

The delegation was received by president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, Education Minister Boleslaw Eron, Culture and Art Minister Jozef Tejchma, Science and Higher Education Minister Tomasz Biernacki, head of the Polish Radio and TV Committee Zdzislaw Balicki, and met with PUWP CC Culture Department Head Mieczyslaw Wojtczak.

Minister Czyrek and Minister M. Najib Ahmad signed a programme of cultural cooperation between Poland and Syria for the years 1981-1983 in such spheres as science, education, culture, art and mass media.

CORRECTION TO GRABSKI COMMENTS AT LOCAL MEETING

The following corrections to the item entitled "PZPR Officials Attend Local Precongress Meetings," and subheaded "Grabski at Powerplants," published in the 18 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 8, are supplied from a recheck of the item: On page G 8, the sixth paragraph of the item should read: "Tadeusz Grabski also reported that within the next few days the justice commission which was set up at the 10th plenum, of which he is chairman, will hold talks with the former first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AIRCRAFT TO CSSR--Warsaw, 2 May (PAP)--Czechoslovakia has purchased the latest model of the Dromader M-18 agricultural aircraft produced by the Mielec transport equipment factory. The contract envisages that the first sample of aircraft will undergo extensive practical tests in Czechoslovakia this year. If these tests prove successful, Czechoslovakia will import a considerable number of Dromader aircraft. With this contract Czechoslovakia becomes the sixth country, after Yugoslavia, Canada, Hungary, Cuba and Turkey, to acquire this aircraft. Many other countries use Dromader aircraft on the basis of charter agreements. So far Canada has been the largest importer of Dromader aircraft; it has 20 of them. It is expected that further agreements on the export of Dromader aircraft will be concluded this year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 2 May 81 LD]

POLISH-YUGOSLAV INDUSTRIAL SESSION--The 17th session of the Polish-Yugoslav commissions for industrial cooperation, which ended in Warsaw on 8 May, evaluated development of mutual cooperation in the individual branches of industry and fixed the volume of mutual industrial supplies in 1981-85. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 May 81 p 6 AU]

FUEL-ENERGY COUNCIL REACTIVATION--Following a pause of several years, the state council for fuel and economy has renewed its activities as the government's advisory body, which is staffed by representatives of individual economic ministries and by scientists. At its 7 May meeting the council discussed the country situation in fuels and energy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 81 p 2 AU]

NEW VICE MINISTER--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Maj undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 81 p 8 AU]

CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR 19 MAY

AU190847 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Our country's party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left this morning on an official visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

The delegation comprises Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Petre Enache, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Dolj Country party committee, and Ionel Diaconescu, our country's ambassador in Prague.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. The airport frontispiece was decorated with our party and state flags which framed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait. Departing from the airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrade Ilie Verdet and by other comrades of the party-state leadership, members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and government, leaders from central institutions and civic organizations and representatives of the general scientific and cultural life.

Vladimir Vaclavik, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and other embassy staff were also present.

Numerous Bucharest residents who were present at the airport enthusiastically greeted our party and state leader and reasserted their warm affection and deep regard for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the untiring activity he devotes to our fatherland's constant progress and prosperity, to the well-being and happiness of our people and to increasing Socialist Romania's prestige in the world. They showed their conviction that this visit will contribute to the more forceful development of the traditional relations between the two parties and countries and between our friendly peoples to their benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in a friendly manner returned the greetings of the Bucharest residents who had come to the airport to see him off.

At 0715 GMT the airplane took off for Prague.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Giosan

AU151332 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], today met at the GNA Palace the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China led by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides informed each other about socialist construction in the two countries and the activity carried out by and current concerns of the supreme legislative forums in connection with developing relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our parties and the two countries and peoples.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that have been established and are constantly developing between our parties, countries and peoples in keeping with guidelines and understandings agreed upon during summit dialogues in Bucharest and Beijing.

At the same time, they stressed their common desire to expand and deepen Romanian-PRC cooperation at various levels and in this respect emphasized the importance of intensified relations between the parliaments of the two countries to increase their contribution to strengthening friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the construction of socialism in Romania and the PRC.

The two sides stressed that parliaments and parliamentarians can make an important contribution to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world and to strengthening peace and developing cooperation and understanding among countries.

Burtica Receives Delegation

AU161850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May (AGERPRES)--On Saturday morning, Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, had an interview with the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, led by Yang Shangkun, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on the bilateral economic relations, broad possibilities being highlighted of expanding and diversifying cooperation in various domains, of intensifying commercial exchanges on the basis of the agreements and understandings covenanted at top level. The mutual wish was also stressed to identify fresh cooperation actions on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage in the general context of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and the peoples of the two countries.

Talk With Ceausescu

AU181943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES)--The need for the peoples' intensified struggle for ensuring a lasting peace in the world, the importance of resolute actions towards disarmament, towards the political, negotiated settlement of states of tension and conflict, towards the liquidation of the division of the world into rich and poor countries, towards the establishment of a new international economic order and the attainment of all nations' aspirations after freedom, independence and progress were highlighted during the talk conducted on May 18 when President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, led by Yang Shangkun, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice chairman and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It was pointed out that the parliaments should make a substantial contribution to solving the complex questions of the contemporary world in the interest of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

The interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the steady development, over the last few years, of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries, relations grounded on mutual confidence, esteem and respect, equality and comradely assistance. At the same time, the joint wish was voiced on steadily expanding and deepening the productive Romanian-Chinese cooperation on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KRUPP COMPANY EXECUTIVES

AU181935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES)--During an interview that took place on May 18 between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of Krupp of the Federal Republic of Germany, Berthold Beitz, and the president of the firm's administration board, S. Scheider, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of economic collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, and it was considered that possibilities existed of further developing and expanding that collaboration.

In that context, new ways and means were analysed conducive to an intensified cooperation between Romanian relevant enterprises and Krupp in various fields, on [word indistinct] included.

The interview, also attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, passed in a cordial atmosphere.

COMMUNIQUE ON MINISTER ANDREI'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

AU181733 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 81 p 6

[Communique on Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's 11-13 May official visit to Brazil, issued on 13 May]

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil between 11 and 13 May 1981 at the invitation of Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

During the visit, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs was received by Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

The Romanian guest extended friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness to the Brazilian president, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Brazilian people on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Brazilian head of state thanked the guest for the message and asked him to extend best wishes for personal health and happiness to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes for prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

On this occasion, Minister Stefan Andrei renewed the invitation extended by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to visit Romania. The Brazilian side reiterated the acceptance of this invitation, and the date of the visit will be fixed by common agreement in the near future.

The minister of foreign affairs of Romania had meetings with Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household of the Presidency; Antonio Delfim Netto, minister of planning; Cesar Cals de Oliveira, minister of mines and energy; Shigeaki Ueki, chairman of "Petrobras"; and Eliseu Batista da Silva, chairman of the "Vale do Rio Doce" company.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, had talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

During the talks, the sides reviewed the stage and prospects of developing bilateral relations, and exchanged detailed views on the international political situation.

Discussing international relations, the ministers reiterated the firm adherence of their countries to the goals and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, particularly those concerning the independence, sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of states, the right of peoples to self-determination, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries and nonuse of force and the threat of force in resolving various international differences. In accordance with these principles, they firmly spoke out against any forms of intervention, colonialism, hegemonism, domination and division of the world into spheres of influence.

The two ministers expressed concern over serious tensions in various parts of the world. They stressed that all states, regardless of political and economic system, are dutybound to contribute to consolidating the dialogue between nations and creating a climate of understanding in international relations.

In this respect, the ministers reiterated the great importance of democratizing international life and ensuring a broad and representative equal participation of all states in resolving world problems. They also stressed the need to support and strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and security in the world, and as a factor for understanding among all states.

They pointed out the vital importance of urgently adopting efficient measures for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, under appropriate international control. The two ministers stressed that their governments are ready to support any concrete disarmament initiative, and expressed the trust that a substantial part of the resources released as a result of reducing military expenditures, particularly in highly armed countries, will be directed toward developing countries, as assistance for their faster socioeconomic progress.

They stressed the importance of consolidating and developing cooperation in Europe for international peace and understanding, and expressed the conviction that the Madrid meeting will conclude with positive results, by adopting concrete measures in all fields, in order to implement the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole.

The two ministers pointed out Latin America's positive contribution to the cause of peace and progress, and to creating a climate of trust and balance in international relations.

They stressed the importance of preventing the transfer to the third world of tensions and rivalries in other parts of the world, something which particularly requires strict observance of the sovereignty, self-determination and equality of all states. In this respect, they reiterated each nation's right to decide their own form of government and social and political organization, without any outside interference.

The ministers condemned all forms of racism and discrimination, particularly the apartheid policy. In this respect, they emphasized the need to give priority to solving the Namibia problem, so as to attain the Namibian people's independence as soon as possible, on the basis of relevant UN resolutions and preserving its territorial integrity.

The Romanian and Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs stressed the need to intensify international efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis. They pointed out the importance of fully recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, ensuring the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and observing the right of all nations in that area to exist within secure and recognized borders.

Concerning the international economic situation, the two ministers noted with concern the existence of serious gaps between developed and developing countries, and the lack of any significant progress to overcome these gaps. They expressed the opinion that the protectionist policy and practice of the developed countries profoundly affect the interests of all countries, particularly the developing ones. In this respect, they expressed the conviction that the liberalization of trade policies of the developed countries is a main prerequisite to building a new, better and more just international economic order. They said that their countries resolutely support the attainment of this new order.

In this connection, they emphasized the importance attached by their countries to developing forms of direct cooperation between developing countries in all fields, in order to increase mutual trust and strengthen solidarity links. They reiterated the particular importance of developing such an equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among developing countries which are exporters and importers of energy resources.

The ministers pointed out with satisfaction the positive evolution of Romanian-Brazilian cooperation in various fields, in the spirit of the joint solemn declaration of 5 June 1975 signed by the heads of state of the two countries, and other agreements and understandings signed on the occasion of other governmental contacts in recent years between Romanian and Brazil.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the favorable development of bilateral economic and trade exchanges. They agreed that the intensification of cooperation and exchanges in the economic, industrial and scientific-technological fields between Romania and Brazil is to their mutual advantage, stressing that there are still many unexplored and unused opportunities in this respect. In this spirit, the sides examined the current situation and future prospects of Romanian-Brazilian trade exchanges on an upward and balanced basis.

To attain these goals, the ministers agreed that new efforts are required from both sides in order to diversify trade exchanges, particularly in machine building, processed and semi-processed products, chemistry and petrochemistry and other highly processed products; intensify contacts and visits at governmental level, between institutions and enterprises and between representatives of the economic life and industrial enterprises of the two countries; and to attain economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperative ventures between Romania and Brazil.

The two ministers reiterated the determination of their governments to support mutual participation in development projects in the two countries. Minister Guerreiro particularly stated that the Brazilian Government is ready to examine Romania's participation in Brazilian projects in mining, machine building, iron and steel and so forth.

The ministers agreed that the meeting of the joint Romanian-Brazilian commission should take place in the last quarter of 1981 in Bucharest.

As an expression of the importance attached to bilateral exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, the ministers signed an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and Brazil.

The two ministers pointed out with satisfaction the positive results attained lately in cultural and artistic exchanges, and expressed the desire of the two sides to continue the mutually advantageous cooperation in this field.

Expressing satisfaction with the converging positions of the two countries on the international issues discussed, the ministers stressed the importance attached by the two governments to periodic political consultations and exchanges of visits at various levels.

Pointing out the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in various international organizations, the ministers agreed to improve their consultation and cooperation at the United Nations and in other international bodies and agencies, in order to better promote understanding among peoples and to strengthen the position of developing countries in international economic relations.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei renewed the invitation extended to the Brazilian foreign minister to pay an official visit to Romania.

The Brazilian minister of foreign affairs accepted the invitation; the date of the visit will be established at an appropriate time.

ANDREI'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR BOOSTS RELATIONS

AU151126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 May (AGERPRES)--The one-week tour Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, made to three Latin-American countries: Argentina (May 6-8), Uruguay (May 9-8) and Brazil (May 11-13) concluded.

During the Buenos Aires visit the Romanian foreign minister examined, together with the Argentinian foreign minister, the stage and development prospects of the relations between the two countries. The sides also exchanged extensively opinions on the most important aspects of the present international situation. Materializing the mutual wish to collaborate, the two ministers of foreign affairs signed an agreement on cooperation in mining, exchanged notes on the expansion of the financial agreement until 1983 (increasing the credit to 100 million dollars), agreed upon the creation, this year, of the Romanian-Argentinian chamber of commerce, decided the resumption of relations in the field of oil, agreed on the date and place of the joint commissions of technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, just as on intensifying direct contacts and exchanges of visits at all levels. All these will allow of a better mutual knowledge and of a continuous improvement and diversification of commercial exchanges and of economic cooperation.

A most important place in the Montevideo talks was held by the development of economic collaboration. In this respect both sides stressed the importance of diversified commercial exchanges for the Romanian-Uruguayan relations as a whole, of their unfolding on a more equilibrated base, to mutual interest, as well as the multiple possibilities existing for such a diversification, taking into account the potential of the two national economies, the demands for capitalizing this potential by means of a fruitful cooperation. The credit agreement between the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and the Banko Central del Uruguay--recently signed, whose importance was highlighted by the two ministers during their talks in Montevideo--can contribute to a greater intensification and enrichment of the exchanges between the two countries. A direct contribution to the development of the relations between Romania and Uruguay in other fields and domains of the activity is made by the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and by the sanitary and veterinary convention.

The visit the Romanian foreign minister paid to Brazil, the contacts and interview he had at numerous ministries and forums allowed of a comprehensive analysis of the present mutual relations, the sides agreeing on measures relating to the prospects of these relations.

During their interviews the foreign ministers of Romania and Brazil concentrated on ways and means of expanding the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between Romania and Brazil in keeping with political and juridical framework existing between the two countries. Analysed were, among other things, the possibilities of diversifying commercial exchanges, particularly in point of highly processed products, the possibilities of intensifying the contacts and visits of an economic character as well as some current and future projects in the field of economic cooperation.

The Romanian foreign minister's visit to the three Latin-American countries also occasioned a survey of current world questions. The sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and aims of the UN Charter, to the strengthening of peace and international security, to the observance of the new principles of interstate relations, to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflict. The question of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, highlighted during the talks, allowed of the identification of the consensus on the fact that the balance of forces had to be achieved not by intensifying the arms race, but by gradually and steadily diminishing it as a global level. During their interviews the foreign ministers also expressed confidence in the results of the Madrid meeting as regards the achievement of security in Europe. A reason of satisfaction was the fruitful collaboration between Romania and the three countries visited within international organizations. The bridging of economic gaps among states, the inalienable right to natural resources, the importance of the democratization of international relations were as many stands on principle reaffirmed during the visit the Romanian foreign minister paid to the three Latin American states. The tour of the Romanian minister to the abovementioned countries is considered in Bucharest as a contribution to the further development of the relations between Romania and the respective countries, of the relations with the Latin-American states, with the developing countries in particular.

BURTICA RECEIVES CANADIAN TRADE MINISTER LUMLEY

AU181945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES)--On May 18, Cornel Burtica, vice premier of the Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Edward Lumley, minister of state commerce of Canada, examined in Bucharest aspects regarding the current stage and the development propsects of the Romanian-Canadian economic relations. They considered that conditions existed for capitalizing, to a larger extent, the possibilities the two countries' economies provide for the increase of commercial exchanges and the intensification of economic and industrial cooperation both on a bilateral plane and on third markets. In this respect, concrete actions were discussed regarding bilateral cooperation, especially in machine building, in the domain of nuclear plants, in scientific and technological research and in otner sectors. The same day, the Canadian minister had interviews with Cornel Mihulecea, president of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy, and with Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--Algiers, 15 May (AGERPRES)--Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid received Romania's ambassador in Algiers, Ioan Lazarescu, on the conclusion of the latter's mission in that country. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Romania's president and Algeria's president. During the interview the upward course of the Romanian-Algerian relations was appreciated in the positive and both sides' wish was reasserted of developing and diversifying the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 15 May 81 AU]

VJESNIK CRITICIZES ALBANIA FOR LATEST 'SLANDERS'

LD190628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 18 May 81

["VJESNIK Commentary"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG)--Recalling that neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania has in the past been one of the sources of slanders against our country, VJESNIK, in its commentary written by Davor Sosic, stresses that, judging by the present escalation of foregeries and crude lies, the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not learned practically any lesson from the past.

"The latest attacks by the official Albanian news agency, by ZERI I POPULLIT and Tirana Radio," the paper stresses, "are a form of the crudest interference in our internal affairs and an expression of open claims on SFRY territory."

ZERI I POPULLIT evokes the specter of a past overcome, openly demands secession of parts of SFRY territory, forges facts about the death of four young militiamen in a clash with a well-known criminal, dishes out conceited lectures to Yugoslav leadership, lays down recipes on what is and what is not the behavior of "internationalistic communists," interferes in the solving of the national question which our people implemented in their heroic struggles against the occupiers and during the revolution. The Tirana paper, with a complete absence of logic, concludes that today's "policy of the Albanian state does not threaten but defend the SFRY."

Of course, we do not deny the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the right to concern itself about the position of parts of the Albanian people in neighboring countries, VJESNIK says, but we also say at the same time that, to put it mildly, the attempts at turning Albanian nationality into a weapon of manipulation representing an attack on the whole of Yugoslavia--and which is after all contrary to the UN principles which are based on equality and are opposed to interference in internal affairs of other countries--are irresponsible.

The neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania has undoubtedly started a game which is, in fact, VJESNIK notes, dangerous for peace in Europe and also threatens the positive results achieved on this continent following the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation. Albania is the only European country which has not signed the Helsinki document, but it should not, nevertheless, consider this an alibi for its present irresponsible behavior.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA EXAMINES BULGARIAN NATIONALISM

LD190958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 18 May 81

["NOVA MAKEDONIJA: Current Aspects of Bulgarian Nationalism"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 18 May (TANJUG)--In the period shortly before the beginning of World War II when a direct threat from the fascist specter in Europe became increasingly evident, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) and the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) attempted to adopt a joint declaration which would also be signed by the Communist Party of Greece.

As NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes, in the third installment of the feuilleton entitled "Current Aspects of Bulgarian Nationalism," Tsola Dragoycheva maintains in her latest memoirs that such a declaration was signed and that it stressed that the existing territorial and national problems would be resolved after the victory of people's power.

Several aspects at that time indicated the need for the three communist parties to present such a declaration, primarily because of the speculations made about Macedonia in the struggle of the great powers for spheres of influence in the Balkans. The proposed text by the CPY was written by Comrade Tito in January 1941; it was taken to Sofia by Savo Malesevic in February of the same year; he also carried the Bulgarian text. Dragoycheva maintains, and this is also repeated by some Bulgarian historians, that the joint declaration had been agreed and adopted. However, as far as is known, this declaration has never been published so far in Bulgarian historiography.

This was also blocked by a telegram sent by the Comintern on 22 March, 1941, signed by Georgi Dimitrev which, among other things, stresses the recommendation about adopting a resolute attitude against captiulation to Germany as well as "...an all-Balkan declaration not being needed now and there has been no need to stress especially the Macedonian question..." This then was the fate of this declaration.

This telegram is of exceptional significance for the history of relations between the CPY and BCP because, as NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes, after the telegram the BCP began to abandon its attitude held at that time about the right of the Macedonian people to self-determination. This does not mean, the paper stresses, that Dimitrov took up the Bulgarian bourgeois positions by sending the telegram to the CPY Central Committee (and probably to the BCP Central Committee). The reasons are different, above all the place and role of the Comintern, the situation in international relations and the struggle of the great powers for influence in the Balkans, the then policy and attitudes of the parties regarding the national question.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA publishes and analyzes the integral texts of the proposed declaration of the two communist parties. The paper stresses that, though the two proposals elaborate the same problems, the differences expressed in them are evident. Apart from the clearly pronounced Macedonian national character of the Macedonian people, what is of particular significance is Tito's assessment of the character of relations between the great powers and blocs at war, in particular the attitude toward fascism. In fact, our proposal for the declaration contains attitudes and assessments of the CPY, in particular of the fifth national conference which, as we know, represented the basis on which the CPY went into armed uprising.

The proposal says among other things that Macedonians are neither Serbs, nor Bulgarians, nor Greeks; they are Macedonians. They have a right to self-determination, a right to their freedom and independence, just as all other peoples of the Balkans. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Macedonia, the Macedonian people waged a struggle for their rights and their liberation. Therefore, the peoples of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece should not allow that they, too, should be responsible for the oppression and extermination of the Macedonian people pursued by the bourgeois reaction of these countries, the proposal of the CPY declaration stresses.

In line with the current attitude of the BCP on the Macedonian national question, Dragoycheva in her memoirs does not even mention the name "Macedonian people" but says that the declaration allegedly refers to the right of the Macedonian population to freedom and equality. Such an approach, the Skopje daily stresses, is no coincidence because in the second version, as a new text, immediately before the elaboration of the declaration, "the committing of the sin" by the CPY and the "greater Serbian nationalistic position" is very broadly dealt with.

Dragoycheva notes among other things that the "CPY has," allegedly, "not only received all the non-scientific false theoretical and crude historical forgeries of some greater Serbian scientists (Belic, Cvijic, Novakovic) about alleged differences between 'Macedonians' (the quotes were put by Dragoychev) and Bulgarians but it has also outdone them by presenting the thesis about the "historical existence of the Macedonian nations." [punctuation as received]

This is the way in which Taola Dragoycheva writes today about the ancient struggle of the Macedonian people for national freedom and statehood. In so doing she throws mud at the Macedonian people who fought against the policy of the Serbian bourgeoisie and with no less force against the killers and oppressors of Tsar Boris. She forgets, the paper stresses, the streets of Sofia covered in the blood of Macedonian fighters; she forgets the legendary "Tsar of Pirin" Jane Sandanski, whose bullets ended in the chest or in the neck of a whole series of Macedonian fighters in Bulgarian towns, villages and mountains of Pirin Macedonia, NOVA MAKEDONIJA says. Dragoycheva keeps silent about all this today, but she should say that taking part in this bloody fascist work were the Bulgarian Tsarist Camarilla together with allies in the Otechestven front such as Kimon Georgiev, who became premier after the war.

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL ON BULGARIAN, ALBANIAN CLAIMS

LD181430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Vlasinsko Jezero, 17 May (TANJUG)--A prominent Macedonian functionary today stated that Yugoslavia is constantly open for cooperation on an equal footing with all countries of the world, and particularly with its neighbours. At the same time, there are cases of abuse of friendly Yugoslav aspirations, he said citing Bulgaria and Albania as examples.

Mice Dimeski, president of the Federation of Reserve Officers of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, today addressed 50,000 citizens attending a large popular rally at the Vlasinsko Lake in the southeastern part of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia. This traditional meeting was held to commemorate a joint action of partisan units from Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo against fascist invaders which took place in autumn 1944.

The endeavors of Yugoslav to promote goodneighbor relations much concerns also the status of the Yugoslav minorities in neighbouring countries, Dimeski said.

In this context he noted that "Bulgaria constantly denies the existence of the Macedonian nation in addition to laying claims from time to time to Macedonia and southeast Serbia" and that Albania had recently revealed nationalist and irredentist aspirations towards Yugoslavia. Dimeski underlined that all the attacks on Yugoslavia are incited by tendencies of reviving the greater Bulgaria of San Stefano and greater Albania.

"This substantively upsets the development of goodneighbour relations in the Balkans in general and inflicts a major blow to the progressive development of all states and peoples in the region," Dimeski said.

GHANAIAN PRESIDENT LIMANN CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Kraigher

LD182329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2152 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--The power struggle in the world is aggravating international relations in many regions thus creating new focuses of crisis, said President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and Ghanaian President Dr Hilla Limann in their talks here today. President Limann arrived in Belgrade this morning on a visit to Yugoslavia. Taking part in the talks was also member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza, who had visited Ghana several months ago.

Both sides in the talks emphasized the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent non-bloc factor, the only one capable of offering a concept for surmounting the current crises in the world.

The talks focused on the questions of implementation of the policy of nonalignment [words indistinct] in which the situation is the cause of growing concern. The two sides paid considerable attention to the developments in Africa, noting that that continent was at present a focus of international relations.

The need for the consistent application of the authentic principles of non-alignment and continuous strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement's independence was stressed in the talks. The two sides also emphasized that there was no crisis within the Nonaligned Movement but that crises originate in the world as a result of bloc rivalries and were being carried therefrom into relations between some nonaligned countries.

The two sides favourably assessed the results of the New Delhi nonaligned ministerial conference, the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Algeria and other latest activities of the nonaligned countries which manifested [words indistinct] action capability and affirmed their roles. The two sides expected the nonaligned countries' activities in the days to come to be equally successful.

Both sides stressed the need for urgent decolonalisation of southern Africa in [words indistinct] Namibia should have priority. In this context, they pointed to the encouraging example of Zimbabwe, whose independence is gaining in strength precisely owing to the fact that Zimbabwe has stayed outside block rivalries. The two sides also considered other situations and aspects concerning South Africa and the situations in Chad and the West Sahara.

The situation in Europe was also discussed, while noting the efforts for strengthening detente which were being made at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and elsewhere. The two sides also discussed disarmament. In this context they favourably assessed President Brezhnev's proposal which relates to confidence-building measures and detente and which contributes to creating a favourable atmosphere for approach to talks on disarmament.

The two sides paid special attention to Yugoslav-Ghanaian cooperation. In addition to the complimentariness of their two countries' economies, they pointed to the possibility of making long range plans for joint ventures.

At the proposal of President Limann, a minute's silence was observed during the talks in honour of Presidents Tito and Nkrumah. This afternoon the Ghanaian president laid flowers on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown hero on top of Mt. Avala.

Kraigher Dinner Toast

LD182348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 18 May 81

["Text" of toast by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at 18 May dinner in Belgrade for visiting Ghanaian President Dr Hilla Limann]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--"Esteemed Mr President and dear friend, dear guests from friendly Ghana.

"I address to you expressions of our cordial welcome and of our great satisfaction that you are with us. I would like to stress right away that the SFRY Presidency attaches very great significance to the development of the already traditionally friendly relations and increasingly broader cooperation between our two nonaligned countries. We know that our aspirations in this respect are identical and you, Mr President, have provided the greatest proof of this by making Yugoslavia one of the first non-African countries you have visited.

"We have also shown this with the visit which Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid to your country at the end of last year.

"The high degree of friendship and mutual trust between our two countries was established by Presidents Tito and Nkrumah over 20 years ago. As two of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement they made an example of the close Yugoslav-Ghanaian cooperation and of their personal friendship and mutual respect for all people regardless of how far apart they might be or how little acquainted with each other. That was a period when, in fact, all of us became neighbors.

"We stress with pride that today this same spirit permeates our relations and our efforts, which are inspired by the noble goals of nonalignment, to make the world more peaceful and to make political and economic relations more just. To these goals, Mr President, you are making a great contribution.

"We are sure that we can promote even further our bilateral economic cooperation and all other kinds of cooperation. One of the ways to achieve this is the joint pooling of knowledge and technical resources in your economic development. We already have positive experiences in this area, which can encourage us to achieve considerably more in various spheres. In this way, by mutual efforts, we shall renew and enrich our friendship.

"We are very interested, Mr President, in exchanging views with you on the phenomena in the world that cause concern and in particular about what our two and other nonaligned countries should do to overcome more easily the numerous problems and to blaze the trail toward peace, security and general progress.

"The SFRY Presidency firmly believes that international developments in the 20 years since the Belgrade conference of nonaligned countries, and recent developments in particular, show ever more clearly the exceptional importance, and, I would say, irreplaceable role of the movement and policy of nonalignment. They can fulfill their historic mission only as a nonbloc and independent global factor in international relations, because the blocs, due to the limitations of their one-sided interests, have proved their weakness in offering the world a concept of more secure and better international relations. The nonaligned both can and should do this because, by the nature of their position and policy, they are above bloc barriers and advocate better relations worldwide in the interest of all nations and peoples.

"Moreover, all of us--not only the nonaligned but all mankind--face enormous problems. It is enough to mention attacks on the independence of other countries, hindrances to the decolonization process, actions from the position of superiority, attempts to spread zones of interests, the arms race, the growing gap between the developed and developing countries, the problem of food, etc, to understand that maximum and universal efforts are needed so that we might reach just solutions by peaceful means. In fact, there is no other alternative if we wish both to preserve and to consolidate general peace.

"Therefore, the SFRY Presidency is completely convinced of the need to make detente a universal process embracing all problems and all regions. By advocating greater security and cooperation in Europe, to which the Madrid meeting of the CSCE is devoted, Yugoslavia, in implementing nonaligned policy, also advocates better conditions throughout the world. Greater measures of trust and a calmer situation in Europe without pressures and interference would of necessity also reflect favorably on international relations as a whole. The fact that problems are mutually dependent and the fact that countries are closely linked mean that all of us today share the same fate. Therefore, detente cannot be restricted geographically.

"Moreover, what causes particular concern in a series of various conflicts and problems is the fact that the people of Namibia are being denied the basic right to freedom and independence. As you know we extend full support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia as well as to frontline countries that are exposed to aggression by the racist regime of South Africa.

"We cannot reconcile ourselves with evident attempts to retain the neocolonialist status of Southern Africa which could, in the final analysis, lead to a fresh global crisis and turn this continent into a testing ground for bloc rivalries. Such tendencies endanger the aspirations of African countries for freedom and consistent nonalignment and thus also endanger the broader interests of peace and security. In their resolve to eliminate foreign interference and pressure, the nonaligned countries of southern Africa can count on the full support of the Nonaligned Movement which serves as a direct contribution to the strengthening of the genuine independence of these countries and of their ability to defend their independence with their own forces. This, undoubtedly, also serves the interest of the broader community.

"In advocating the speedier and complete decolonization of Africa we, Mr President, share your pride in Ghana having initiated the process of revolutionary change on your continent and having acquired independence a quarter of a century ago. It has encouraged other peoples and their liberation movements to persist in their just struggle. The success of struggle has a historical significance and has given Africa a prominent place in international relations as a whole in view of its great contribution to the construction of better political and economic relations in the world. It is also to your country that a great role in these aspirations rightly belongs.

"I also want to stress on this occasion our conviction to resolve peacefully conflicts and disputes which, unfortunately, also exist among nonaligned countries. Only in this way can the road be closed to dangerous external interference and one's own independence preserved. It is with satisfaction that I stress our agreement in this respect as well as our resolve to contribute to the implementation of this important goal of nonalignment.

"I know, Mr President, that you share with the SFRY Presidency the conviction of the great majority of mankind that it is inconceivable and unrealistic today to expect grave economic problems in the world to be resolved on the basis of the existing obsolete and deeply unjust foundations. Turning a blind eye to the need to build a new and more equitable international economic order, which alone can ensure the growth of developing countries and prosperity for all countries, and the attempt to preserve narrow interests and retain positions acquired in the past, objectively leads to new upheavals and dangers. We hope that those industrially developed countries which oppose global negotiations will grasp that such negotiations, yielding concrete results, also serve their own and broader interests.

"The talks which we have begun today have already confirmed the high degree of identity and closeness of our views on all issues which preoccupy us. What gives us particular satisfaction is the mutually manifested resolve to continue, by cooperating even more closely, our efforts in order for the nonaligned policy to be consistently implemented everywhere. We are convinced that Yugoslavia and Ghana, as one of the veterans of our movement, as well as all other nonaligned countries, will fulfill these expectations for the sake of those ideals which we charted 20 years ago and to which we remain loyal for the good of our peoples and of all other peoples, for the sake of peace and progress of mankind.

"I express once again the satisfaction of the SFRY Presidency that you, Mr President, are visiting Yugoslavia.

"I raise this glass to the health of our esteemed guest and friends, President Limann, and of his associates, to the prosperity of the friendly people of Ghana, to the further comprehensive development of friendly cooperation between our two countries, to the implementation of the noble goals of nonalignment to which we are, together with the majority of mankind, deeply and forever loyal."

STAMBOLIC HOLDS TALKS WITH BCP'S LUKANOV

LD182306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, had talks today with Andrey Lukanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MOJSOV, MIKULIC MEET WITH ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD181834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--Organizational Secretary of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour Lucio Lara had separate talks here today with President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Branko Mikulic.

The promotion of cooperation between the two parties was discussed during the meetings. The conclusion was reached that it was necessary to promote this cooperation on the principles of sovereignty, non-interference and responsibility of each party and movement to its own working class and people while respecting the right of each of its own road to socialism.

MOJSOV, DRAGOSAVAC MEET SWEDISH LABOR PARTY GROUP

LD181824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party headed by Secretary General Sten Andersson talked here today with top officials of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

In separate meetings with President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov and Secretary of the Presidency Dusan Dragosavac views were exchanged on current international issues and political developments in the two countries.

TRIAL OF FIVE ACCUSED OF 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY' OPENS

LD181316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 18 May (TANJUG)--The trial of five men accused of the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity began today at the Skopje District Court, before the council of five presided over by Judge Evgeni Popacev. Those accused are: Rahim Neziri (age 43), a builder from the village of Sipkovica near Tetovo; Zaim Beciri (age 34), a teacher, also from Sipkovica; Saban Limani (age 31), a metalworker from the village of Selce near Tetovo; Esad Abduraman (age 33), a worker from the same village; and Daim Sabani (age 35), a private builder from the village of Lisec near Tetovo.

According to the indictment, in the period from June 1979 to February this year, the accused carried out hostile activity in Gostivar and surrounding villages, aimed at threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity, breaking up brotherhood and unity and destroying the equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and Yugoslavia's constitutional order.

According to the indictment, this group formed an illegal organization called "Nacionalna Partija Rada" [the National Party of Labor] with the view to including in it a large number of people of Albanian nationality and accomplishing, together with them, the secession of the parts of our country's territory inhabited by members of this nationality.

With this aim in mind, the accused held a number of meetings, discussed ways and methods of activity and the expansion of the organization and securing of material resources. They approached people in order to attract new members, they charged a membership fee and ordered new recruits to approach other people with the idea of making the organization a mass one.

In uncovering this group, the vigilance of the security service organs was fully demonstrated, while precious help was also given by citizens and all structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Thanks to this the group was quickly identified and followed. Security organs were always on their trail and finally arrested them at the end of January this year. The time during which this hostile group operated was relatively short.

Members of this hostile group were organized in groups of three and each was given a pseudonym. They had propaganda and organizational documents which they used abundantly in their hostile work. According to the indictment, the accused formed the "National Party of Labor" at the end of August, 1979. At the same time the political platform was also agreed on, based on positions of nationalism and irredentism and on actions they carried out in various spheres of economic, social, cultural and political life.

When new members were admitted to the above mentioned organization, they took a solemn oath and signed a statement that they would carry out all their tasks in strict secrecy. During the oathtaking "ceremony," which usually happened early in the morning in caves near the village of Hisar near Tetovo, the flag of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania was raised, as was Enver Hoxha's picture. The fascist symbols of a dagger and hand grenade were also used. All these items were found on Sabani. Whenever they discussed the admission of new members to their organization, members of this hostile group also used the motto: "I am looking for the book of hope."

The indictment also states that the first accused, Neziri, crossed the Yugoslav-Albanian border illegally over Mt Korab in west Macedonia in 1961 and stayed in this neighboring country until 1970, when be returned to Yugoslavia.

According to the indictment, the members of this irredentist and nationalist group also divided their tasks, so that the first accused, Neziri, became "chairman" of the "National Party of Labor" and his deputy was the second accused, Beciri. Limani became treasurer and Abduraman received the "function" of controller and was responsible for financial questions. At the very beginning of the group's hostile activity, a monthly fee of 200 dinars was agreed. From the papers discovered by the security organs it transpires that Neziri and Beciri's personal contribution were considerably higher--2,000 dinars. Limani gave 3,000 dinars and Abduraman was the most "gallant"--his contribution was 3,300 dinars. During their search, security organs uncovered the organization's fee money, amounting to 17,000 dinars. The money was meant for acquiring material but also for helping the families of members of the hostile group.

The trial continues with the interrogation of the first of the accused, Rahim Neziri.

Two Plead Guilty

LD181804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 18 May 81

["Irredentists Plead Guilty to Charges"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 18 May (TANJUG)--At the trial of a group of nationalists and irredentists of the Albanian nationality which opened in Skopje today, Rahim Neziri (43), the chief defendant, and Zaim Beciri (34), the second defendant, pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them by the public prosecution.

Neziri and Beciri are accused of having engaged, together with three other persons, in hostile activity aimed at the threatening of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity, breaking up brotherhood and unity, upsetting the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and subverting the country's constitutional order.

When Neziri, charged with having been one of the organizers and leaders of an illegal organization, "the National Party of Labour," was shown at the trial the statements he had made during the investigation, he was unable to deny them.

Beciri, a teacher in Sipkovica near Tetovo, admitted to having discussed with Neziri, a bricklayer from the same village, ways for expanding the illegal organization. He also admitted to having made in Hanover a duplicate of the seal of "the National Party of Labour." However, Beciri tried to deny the evidence showing that he was deputy chairman of the organization.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS ARMY ROLE IN KOSOVO

AU190716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)--The units of the Yugoslav People's Army guarding major facilities in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo have excellently discharged their duties, it was noted at today's session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Committee for National Defence. The committee discussed the recent enemy actions in the province.

In performing their task, army members did not fire a single bullet although participants in the unrests did try to provoke them. The Yugoslav concept of all-people's defence and social self-protection has been confirmed as correct also in the recent events in Kosovo, it was underlined at the committee session. The defence system functioned more successfully in environments where members of the League of Communists were more active and engaged, it was noted. The all-people's defence and social self-protection system, it was assessed, mainly functioned successfully in work organizations but unsuccessfully at the University of Pristina and at some secondary schools. The response of territorial defence members was fully satisfactory, which testifies of the commitment of the majority of the population of Albanian nationality to oppose nationalist excesses, it was noted. Delegates to the Assembly of Yugoslavia Committee for National Defence noted that former reports sent to the Assembly and describing the security situation in Kosovo as favourable have now been proved to have pictured the situation better then it in fact was.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

LD182244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 May (TANJUG)--Today's Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo session, chaired by Ozavid Nimani, discussed the report on the preparation of the preliminary draft of the law on the Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the protection of the constitutional order and the text of the preliminary draft of this law.

The Presidency endorsed the report and decided that the preliminary draft on the Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the protection of the constitutional order be submitted to the Executive Council of the Provincial Assembly, together with comments and suggestions made at today's session, and with the recommendation that the Executive Council, by regular procedure, assess the proposed text of this law and then submit it to the Kosovo Assembly for discussion and adoption.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also discussed amnesty petitions submitted by convicted persons and other issues within its jurisdiction.

KOSOVO VICE PREMIER, EDUCATION SECRETARY RESIGN

AU181454 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] During this newscast we received a report from TANJUG that the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at its session today accepted the resignation of Bajazit Nusi as vice president of the Executive Council. At its session today, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly also received a report on the resignation of Bajazit Nusi as well as that of Imer Jaka, member of the council and provincial secretary for education, science and culture, as members of the Kosovo Executive Council, tendered to the president of the Kosovo Assembly. The Provincial Assembly will discuss the resignations in accordance with the constitutional provisions.

Explaining his resignation, Bajazit Nusi said that he endorses the assessments made about counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist events in several places in Kosovo. He stated that he had earlier presented to the president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly his own political responsibility for the situation created, especially in educational activities. He has been in charge of developing these activities, in addition to other social activities, in the Provincial Executive Council since March 1972.

Dr Imer Jaka points out in his explanation that as a member of the Executive Council and provincial secretary for education, science and culture, he is aware of the gravity of his responsibility for all the shortcomings in these fields.

Bajazit Nusi and Imer Jaka expressed their full readiness to become even more involved in the struggle against nationalism, irredentism and enemies of all colors, and for a further development of socialist self-management, strengthening of brotherhood and unity and deepening of national equality of all our peoples and nationalities.

POLITICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PRISTINA UNIVERSITY

AU181233 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] In the last 3 days the communists at the university faculties and the higher schools in Pristina have initiated wide ideological-political activities to perceive the causes and consequences of the hostile demonstrations and counterrevolutionary activities and to undertake specific measures to overcome the still complex situation at the university [passage indistinct] in order for the teachers and students to critically and self-critically review not only their own failures and shortcomings but also [words indistinct] of those who were in any way involved in the nationalist activity or consciously or unwittingly contributed with their work or nonwork to that activity.

(?It is apparent) that the views of all participants of these party discussions on the character, goals and intentions of the enemy are unanimous, just as their condemnation of the recent events in Kosovo is also unanimous. It has also been unanimously noted that the communists at the university had been lulled to sleep and that therefore some impermissible intrigues, in which some students also actively participated, easily found their way at the university.

As a matter of fact, in addition to the shortcomings stated previously at several party forums, the present discussions are also bringing out many other heretofore unknown or at least unadmitted mistakes and failures and a lack of vigilance and conformism of the highest body of the totaling 4,800 communists of the university.

Thus, in addition to confirming the faults and failures in the teaching plans and programs, of which some have not even been officially verified for a number of years, the discussions unambiguously are calling attention to the erroneous interpretations of the teaching and scientific materials and to instances of giving greater scope to those instruction units that fanned national romanticism and the nationalist attitudes of a section of the student youth.

For instance, attention has been called to the fact that the chair for history of the philosophy faculty should critically reexamine a pronounced orientation of students to write their theses primarily on past national history. It is realized and admitted that the relations between the teachers and students have been completely neglected. According to the appraisals made at the meetings, the students were left to themselves and completely outside self-managing and sociopolitical life. For that reason, the enemy, taking advantage of our shortcomings, was successful in indoctrinating them with his own ideology and for his own goals.

The critical discussions at the meetings of the basic organizations of the League of Communists are uncovering--although not as yet by name--very widespread family connections among the professors. For instance, at the philosophy faculty alone there are more than 20 teachers who are related to one another. That fact, as well as opportunist attitudes and habits, prevented any kind of separation within the teaching personnel. The reelection of a teacher or associate has hardly ever been disputed at the university. As a provincial official participating in these discussions ironically observed, not even God any longer could throw out anyone who ever entered through the university door.

A reexamination of cooperation and relations with Tirana University occupies a special place in the current ideological-political actions at Pristina University. It is justly expected that all higher school institutions in Kosovo will most critically and openly state their own mistakes and shortcomings in that cooperation. The impression of the current initial critical discussions, following the recent escalation of irredentism and counterrevolutionary activity, is that many university communists are still not speaking about it in the most open manner. There is a lack of self-criticism in appraising the use of literature and textbooks--and that does not just apply to literature and textbooks imported from Albania--and in naming names regarding the failure of a considerable number of teachers to become involved in preventing the students from participating in the demonstrations.

A considerable part of discussions at the university is also devoted to the recent writing by a section of the press, which characterized that institution as a fortress of nationalism. That characterization, as well as the statements that the professors at the faculties have not as yet publicly declared themselves politically, have provoked brisk reaction and it has been noted that statements of this kind can create a wrong impression and introduce nervousness into the present political actions at the university.

To be honest, it is especially the professors' declarations of views that have found expression in the present wave of political actions of the League of Communists. However, as it has been pointed out at meetings at the university itself, verbal declarations of views are not sufficient; instead the professors must confirm themselves primarily in action. And there has been sufficient scope for confirmation in accordance with the line of the League of Communists in the past and that scope has been now even widened.

Simultaneously with a more thorough analaysis of everything that has happened and its causes, all those students about whom it has been officially determined that they participated in the demonstrations and the hostile actions are being expelled from the League of Communists. It is also noted that the situation at the university is still not good. True, a majority of students attend classes and more and more of them attend party meetings. But the warning has been given--there is no guarantee that the enemy has been completely suppressed, particularly in view of the fact that the enemy slogans, pamphlets and other forms of activities are also currently appearing at individual chairs and faculties.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES BY STUDENTS IN PRISTINA

LD191314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 19 May (TANJUG)--There was a disruption of order and peace at the students' center in Pristina again last night. A small group of young men and women gathered in the area between the students' residence halls and shouted hostile slogans, including "Kosovo--Republic." Between 1900 and 2100 the size of the group varied, so that the number of participants in the disturbances and the passers-by who were watching varied between 200 and 300.

At about 2100 the group departed quietly, after being persuaded to do so by a number of teachers and activists. Security organs, which were near at hand, did not intervene.

Students again gathered between the halls this morning, but this was at the same time as other students were departing at the end of the academic year.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ENDS CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR

LD191356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 19 May (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly decided at its session today that teaching in high school organizations of associated labor in the municipality of Pristina for this academic year should end today, since the examinations are to be held according to established schedules.

The council also decided that the students' residence hall should close as of today and that the students' restaurant should close as of tomorrow. The Kosovo Executive Council recommended that the competent organs at Kosovo University and the students' hall in Pristina assess the suitability of the organization of students' food during the June examination period. As reported by the provincial Secretariat for Information these decisions follow last night's disturbances at the students' halls in Pristina.

PRISTINA RADIO, TV COMMUNISTS ADOPT ACTION PROGRAM

AU191208 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] At a session of an action conference of the League of Communists last night, the communists of Pristina radio-television examined the ideopolitical activities in implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in connection with the hostile counterrevolutionary and irredentist activities in the province. They also adopted an action program for further concrete activities on program contents and tasks in order to overcome the situation that has arisen.

It was noted that the communists and working people of all sections of Pristina radio-television have shown full readiness to struggle without compromise against all the deviations and hostile tendencies and assaults on the constitutional order of our country. The Pristina radio-television program is now being broadcast according to a new, adjusted schedule. Many broadcasts have been dropped, and special broadcasts with ideological content, about the values and achievements of our revolution, on Comrade Tito's life and work, and economic and other achievements of Kosovo have been introduced. All the Albanian radio-television programs obtained on the basis of cooperation agreements and protocols have been excluded from the broadcasts.

Concrete measures have been taken in the intensive activities on ideological and program differentiation. Fahmi Sopi, radio Pristina technician, and television journalists Aden Salihu and Hamdi Grvala have been expelled from the League of Communists because of their participation in the demonstrations. Radio journalist Ismet Gasi and reader Isa Bahtiri, and television journalist Skender Bljakaj were expelled from the League of Communists because they are burdened with nationalism. Television journalist Sinan Kamberi and Dzafer Krasnici were expelled from the League of Communists because of their opportunistic attitude. Radio Journalist Ahmet Cirezi was expelled for using an official tape recorder on 11 March, the day of demonstrations.

Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against television reader Nezir Visi, who took part in the demonstrations, and self-managing organs have also suspended five workers and instituted disciplinary proceedings against four workers because of their participation in the demonstrations.

At the session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina radio-television, a lack of vigilance was self-critically pointed out. Because of this lack of vigilance it happened that songs, which with their content and their presentation caused euphoric behavior by some communities in Kosovo, were sung at some organized concerts which were later broadcast on Pristina radio-television programs. In order to prevent such behavior by some members and teams of Albanian radio-television, the protocol for this year has reduced mutual cooperation and forms of its implementation to a significant degree. It was requested at the session last night that the self-managing organs of Pristina radio-television cancel both the cooperation agreement and the protocol for this year.

Pristina Report

AU182130 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] At their session this evening, the communists and working people of Pristina radio-television, as well as other organized and subjective forces of the collective, comprehensively and critically assessed the political and security situation and the actions and information activity of the collective. They determined direct tasks with the aim of fully, creatively and concretely realizing the tasks proceeding from the assessment and conclusions of the 17th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The session was attended by Aslan Fazlija, Agim Zatrici, [name indistinct], (Dzemal Hasani) and others.

Both in the opening speech submitted by (Doni Ajeti) and in the discussion, in which (Enver Musci), (Riza Ali), Saban Hiseni, [name indistinct], Aslan Fazlija, Agim Zatrici, (Nasredin Dzunga) and others took part, the need was stressed for a consistent implementation of the positions of the LCY, and for a sober and clear ideopolitical differentiation in this collective. The great majority of the working people, especially the communists, resisted all the provocations during the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and remained consistent on the LCY line.

In the course of intensive activities in implementing the positions of the 17th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the basic organization of the League of Communists and the self-managing organs have taken a number of concrete measures as part of the ideological and program differentiation which is underway. Because of their participation or opportunist behavior, nine members were expelled from the League of Communists of Pristina radio-television.

Along with the League of Communists action, it is necessary that, apart from drafting an action program, the respective self-managing and program organs on the radio and television determine concrete tasks in the spirit of the action program to realize all the party positions and conclusions. In all the program activities, it was pointed out at the session, it will be necessary that the class interest of the workers class of all peoples and nationalities, the continuity of implementing Comrade Tito's work, his revolutionary and humane vision, his teaching and his messages--which should be a constant source of inspiration for preparing broadcasts and a starting point for our entire program activities--are affirmed to a much greater degree. All program structures of Pristina radio-television have been mobilized on this task.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL ON NEED TO 'OPERATE AMONG MASSES'

LD181612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 May (TANJUG)--At its session today the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium resumed its debate, which began a week ago, on the tasks of the communists following the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The introductory report by Franc Setinc, secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium, and the debate at both sessions will form the basis of activity of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations in the coming period, primarily for the assessment of the political situation in all environments and for the adoption of tasks aimed at eliminating weaknesses and overcoming shortcomings in political work.

The majority of communists have arrived at the knowledge that the work of the League of Communists cannot be efficient if the league does not operate among the masses, if it engages in forum-like work or if it operates more through state and administrative organs than through the masses. Without political activity among the masses technocratic forces intensify and the possibilities for developing socialist self-managing relations diminish.

In everyday life there are many issues which alarm working people and even increase their dissatisfaction. This is a question not merely of prices and personal incomes but of the feeling that some institutions or individuals perform their tasks slowly, irresponsibly and superficially. Citizens are still often confronted with bureaucratic procedures when they are settling their affairs with various administrative and other organs. People see many problems, demand that they be resolved and even propose solutions, but their proposals often remain unanswered and thus the feeling that they cannot change anything only grows. This is precisely the reason for the tasks of the communists to encourage people to resolve problems inside organizations and local communities, problems which arise in the very environments in which they live and work.

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEAR POWERPLANT--Zagreb, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--The executive Council of the Constituent Republic of Croatia today positively assessed the hitherto preparations for the construction of a nuclear power plant at Prevlac, south-east of Zagreb, the republic's capital. The nuclear power plant at Prevalac will be built in cooperation with the Constituent Republic of Slovenia as was the case with the [words indistinct] nuclear power plant, the first such facility in Yugoslavia which is to go into trial operation this year. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 28 Apr 81 LD]